BEAVER ARGUS.

BEAVER, PENN'A.

Wednesday, June 18th, 1862.

T. C. NICHOLSON & Co., Proprietors.

TERMS—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, in advance; otherwise Two Dollars will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are settled.

☞ Letters and communications, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

THE PLAYMATE.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

The pines were dark on Ramoth hill;
Their song was soft and low;
The blossoms in the sweet May wind
Were falling like the snow.

The blossoms drifted at our feet,
The orchard birds sang clear;
The sweetest and the saddest day
It seemed, of all the year.

For, more to me than birds or flowers,
My playmate left her home,
And took with her the laughing Spring,
The music and the bloom.

She kissed the lips of kith and kin,
She laid her hand in mine:
What more could ask the bashful boy
Who fed her father's kine?

She left us in the bloom of May:
The constant years told o'er
Their seasons with as sweet May morns,
But she came back no more.

I walk, with noiseless feet, the round
Of unevenful years;
Still o'er and o'er I sow the spring,
And reap the autumn ears.

She lives where all the golden year
Her Summer roses blow;
The dusky children of the sun
Before her come and go.

There happily with her jeweled hands
She smooths her silken gown—
No more the homespun lap wherein
I shook the walnuts down.

The wild grapes wait us by the brook,
The brown nuts on the hill;
And still the May-day flowers make sweet
The woods of Followmill.

The lilies blossom in the pond,
The bird builds in the tree;
The dark pines sing on Ramoth hill
The slow song of the sea.

I wonder if she thinks of them,
And how the old time seems:
If ever the pines of Ramoth wood
Are sounding in her dreams.

I see her face, I hear her voice:
Does she remember mine?
And what teacher is now the boy
Who fed her father's kine?

What cares she that the orioles build
For other eyes than ours?
Another hand with nuts are filled,
And other laps with flowers.

Oh! playmate in the golden time,
Our mossy seat is green;
Its fringing violets blossom yet—
The old trees o'er it lean.

The winds so sweet with birch and fern,
A sweeter memory blow,
And there in Spring the veeries sing
The song of long ago.

And all the pines of Ramoth wood
Are moaning like the sea,
The moaning of the sea of change
Between herself and thee!

Music Before the Battle.

The battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, which settled the fate of Southern Missouri, and probably of Arkansas, also was fought between a rebel army numbering upwards of 25,000 men, and the Union forces under Gens. Curtis, Sigel and Asboth, numbering 13,000. The Confederate army had succeeded in surrounding our troops, and had thrown a heavy force on their rear, to cut off all retreat. On Thursday, the 6th, the attack of the rebels was made, throughout the day and the next the tide of success seemed to set in their favor. The gallant Sigel had been twice cut off, after most desperate fighting, had hewn his way, with heavy loss, through the enemy's ranks. The evening of the second day came on, and the wearied troops after making arrangements for the decisive conflict of the next morning, lay down on their arms to obtain a little needed rest. Quiet settled down upon the camp, only disturbed by the groans of the wounded and the bustle of unfinished preparation for the coming day.

Suddenly there rose from the camp of the German regiments the notes of one of those plaintive airs of the Fatherland which that musical race carry with them into whatever clime they may wander. Softly the strains floated over that bloody battle-field, the language unknown to most of the listeners, but the melody carrying all memories back to homes and the hearts whose future hung in the balance of the morrow. The effect was electric. What heroic resolves were kindled by that simple air, sung in that critical hour in the wilderness, no one can tell. We only know the day's history. Our forces won a splendid victory, and where the battle raged fiercest, were the Germans who sang the previous night away.

☞ Naomi, the daughter of Enoch was 580 years old when she married. Courage, ladies.

BEAVER ARGUS.

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Opinions that Cost Something.

Everybody who ventures to entertain and express an independent opinion on any subject expects, as a matter of course, to pay roundly for the privilege; and the more truthful and just the opinion, the higher the penalty, generally. But sometimes a compensation occurs in the compulsory payment of a penalty for entertaining opinions having no truth in them, and no inducement to their expression beyond a wish to do an injury. A large number of British merchants, as well as political leaders, have been thorough secessionists from the beginning; have hooted at the blockade, and have done their best to give aid and comfort to the rebels, at the same time that they took risks in the hope of making fortunes for themselves. This high opinion of southern prowess and contempt for the United States authority is, however, now costing them very much more than they expected to pay for it. Succeeding in a few attempts to run the blockade, carrying arms in and bringing cotton out, they were emboldened to try their clandestine commerce on a liberal scale, and put afloat a considerable fleet, bound to Halifax, Nassau or Charleston, as circumstances should favor.

The results of this enterprise are proving highly profitable to us—not to them. The Cheshire, the Bermuda, and at least twenty other valuable cargoes, arrive finally, and find a market in quite another port than Charleston, and the triumphant secession shipper of Liverpool finds it necessary to set down a heavy item to the account of his defiant and positive belief that the blockade was only on paper, and that the confederates would prove the strongest side in the end. He had talked himself into a high degree of confidence that things were really as he wished them to be. It has long been the fashion in Liverpool to disparage the United States and to exalt the secessionists, and this habit has of itself created a confidence that profitable ventures might be made to southern ports in defiance of the blockade. A few instances of success greatly stimulated the desire to make profit, at the same time that political feelings were gratified, and the result is that richly laden ships now fall frequently into our hands in trying to run from Nassau over to the southern coast.

The stock of arms alone which will ultimately fall into our hands from importations in violation of the blockade, will supply us with all we shall need hereafter to repair waste in the field. The secession army is at least half armed with such weapons. They throw away or otherwise lose tens of thousands of them in the break up of Beauregard's army after leaving Corinth. Not only in the cargoes captured before being put in use, but in the dispersal and defeat of rebels in the field, these stores, brought by sanguine secessionists from England and continental Europe, all rapidly revert to us, and become a part of the means with which we shall finish the rebellion.

We therefore hope shipment of contraband articles from Liverpool will continue active. Let nobody discourage their belief that the blockade is nominal, and that the rebels are really the strongest party. Of a hundred cargoes that they might now send to the rebel coast with the purpose of running the blockade, we should be sure of seventy-five or eighty, and the aggregate value of these would be considerable after the gallant sailors had been paid their share of prize money.—*Phil. N. American.*

☞ Some ten years since, an old Dutchman purchased, in the vicinity of Brooklyn, a snug little farm for $9,000. Last week a lot of land speculators called on him to "buy out."—On asking his price, he said he would take "$60,000—no less." And how much to remain on bond and mortgage?" "Nine tousand." "And why not more?" "Because der tam place ain't worth any more."

☞ A beggar in New Orleans approached a well dressed citizen and held out his hand for alms. The citizen offered him a confederate note. "No," said the poor fellow, taking a mournful survey of his own dilapidated dress, "I have too many rags already."

☞ A public speaker should never lose sight of the thread of his discourse, like a busy needle, he should always have the thread in his eye.

A Rare Bit of Criminal History.

Colonel Cross Secures his own Pardon by Forged Papers—Unparalleled Skill in Chirography.

The finesse and strategy of Monroe Edwards and other noted criminals are matters of police history. The Eastern Penitentiary holds an occupant in the person of Col. Cross, who has proved himself the Napoleon of his profession—the brightest star in the constellation of forgers and bogus financiers who have figured in the history of crime.

The President of the New York and Erie Railrod receives a salary of $25,000 a year, a sum equal to that paid to the President of the United States. Other equally brilliant financiers have been paid in proportion; yet we doubt if any man in existence ever possessed greater capacity for extensive operations than Col. Cross, an inmate of the eastern Penitentiary, who was sentenced eighteen months ago to five years' incarceration for the crime of forgery, after running the gauntlet of the courts in the principal cities of Europe and America.

Of Col. Cross' exploits the tenth part has not been told. It was he who forged a pardon for the forger, Huntingdon, by which that distinguished culprit almost escaped from Sing Sing prison, and but for the hesitancy of the warden, would have been lot again loose upon the community. Captured himself at last, and immured in Auburn (N. Y.) State prison, Col. Cross forged documents by which a genuine pardon was obtained, and his liberation secured before the fraud was detected and his person detained in custody.

The history of this illustrious culprit is too well known to be here repeated, so far as his career in this city is concerned. Suffice it to say that on Wednesday Marshal Millward received an envelope from the War Department. The envelope bore the frank of Secretary Stanton, and was post-marked Washington. The enclosure was a letter from Mr. Watson, Assistant Secretary of War, directing the Marshal personally to draw up a petition to the Governor asking for the pardon of Col. Cross. He was to take the petition to the various U. S. officials for signature, and having obtained the pardon, to bring Col. Cross to Washington, where his services were required by the government.

The document was to the eyes of the Marshal unmistakably genuine.—The Sheriff would have hung any prisoner in his charge upon a similar warrant, and the warden of the Penitentiary upon the like authority would have opened the doors of his "boarders' house," and turned all hands loose. The Marshal, of course, obeyed instructions. He drew up the petition, and District attorney Coffey, the Collector of the port, and all the United States officials, except the Postmaster, who was not in the city, affixed their signatures so it without the least hesitation, after first reading the letter from the war Department.

Marshal Millward took the documents to Harrisburg, and returned by next train with a full pardon. He took a carriage direct for the penitentiary, and presented the pardon to the warden. The genuineness of this document being beyond peradventure, Col. Cross was delivered up. The tidings were conveyed to him in his cell, much to his apparant astonishment, and with a bag over his head he was brought out to the warden's office. Here he was dressed in the clothes in which he entered the prison, his striped livery was taken off, and in company with the Marshal and a deputy, he was driven to the Baltimore depot.—The Marshal still "froze" to him, the instructions being to bring him to Secretary Stanton.

The trip to Washington was made without mishap, and the Marshal, his assistant and Col. Cross, drove up to the Secretary's office. They alighted and entered. The Marshal asked for Mr. Stanton, and was shown into his room. Hand shaking all around until Col. Cross was reached.

"Mr. Secretary," said the Marshal, this is Col. Cross, whom you have sent for."

"Glad to see Col. Cross—how do you do, sir?" said the affable Secretary, shaking Col. Cross's hand; but I can't remember sending for you, sir."

"This," said the Marshall, "is Col. Cross, whom I brought down by your orders from the Eastern penitentiary at Philadelphia."

"Sir?" exclaimed the Secretary, in utter surprise.

"Col. Cross, sir, I said, pardoned by Gov. Curtin from the Eastern penitentiary, at your desire, and brought here by me at your request."

Secretary Stanton looked puzzled, and rubbed his temples.

"The authority by which I have acted," said the Marshall, "is this," placing in Secretary Stanton's hand the letter from Mr. Watson, bearing his own frank.

Mr. Stanton took the envelope with a bewildered air. It was a genuine War Department envelope. The The frank was identical with his own The enclosure was an order, written upon the paper used in the War Office with the imprint of the Department, in the manifest handwriting of Mr. Watson, Assistant Secretary, to the purport as above narrated.

The Secretary declared his entire ignorance of the matter, and touched his bell. A messenger responded.—The messenger was sent for Mr. Watson. Mr. Watson entered. Secretary Stanton handed Mr. Watson the envelope, and requested to know what it all meant.

Mr. Watson opened the letter, looked at it, and was astounded. "This is my writing," said he at first, "when did I write it? What does it mean?" He read the signature, which he scanned closely. All doubts were now removed. The crossing of the "t" betrayed the fraud! "This is not my writing," said Mr. Watson, "it is a forgery, and the most wonderful one I have ever seen."

"You are sure?" said the Secretary.

"Can it be possible!" echoed the astonished Marshal.

"It is——a forgery—pure and simple."

Here was a scene, at the end of which an inquiry arose what was to be done with Col. Cross.

The Marshal settled the matter by directing Col. Cross to come again to the carriage, to be taken to Philadelphia.

Col. Cross put on the indignant, and demanded by what right he was taken back.

"By my authority," said the Marshal, "because your pardon was procured by forged papers."

"Then, sir you are transcending your powers," said Cross. "My pardon is a genuine one, at any rate, and you have no right to go behind it."

"Take him back," said Secretary Stanton.

"By what law?" demanded Cross, to whom the air of liberty had gained an additional sweetness from the few moments that he had enjoyed it.

"By military law," replied the Secretary, and the redoubtable Colonel was again placed in the carriage.—He was brought back to his old quarters, and yesterday the Governor revoked his pardon.

Here is the dilemma. It is not yet certain that a pardon can be revoked by its author, and on this point grows an interesting question. If it cannot be revoked, the government will take charge of the Colonel and send him to Fort Lafayette. In any case he will serve out his five years imprisonment, of which only about 18 months have expired. Gaining the information at an hour so late that authorities could not be consulted, the reporter is unable to furnish any information upon this point. Suffice it to repeat that Cross was yesterday returned to the penitentiary, and that the Governor's pardon cannot be revoked he will be sent to Fort Lafayette by Secretary Stanton.

As for the Marshall's part in this affair, it is but just to say that no man in the community, placed in his position, would have done otherwise than he has done. He even deserves credit for holding fast his prisoner and bringing him back to the penitentiary. In coping with Colonel Cross, no common intellect has to be grappled with. Cross, as we have already said, escaped from Auburn penitentiary in this very manner, and defied the police of France by similar tactics.

There is one thing remains to be exclaimed, and that is, how communication was had with Cross by outside parties. That he personally forged the letter of Mr. Watson and the frank of Secretary Stanton cannot be doubted. That any other known person can do it the police do not believe. With Cross forgery is an instinct. We know a certain *literatuer* of this city, who exhibits a book of autographs as genuine, that were all written by himself. But an expert could defect the difference almost at a glance. Col. Cross is no such bungler. Show him a letter, and after a few minutes' study of its peculiarities he will produce a perfect fac simile. The Documents in question, it is not doubted, were prepared by himself; but how the blanks were obtained, who was his confederate, and how access was obtained to the convict, are matters beyond our ability to conjecture. The reporter of this paper, once desiring an interview with a criminal, was obliged to obtain the written permission of two of the Prison Board, and even then a turnkey with eagle eye watched and overheard every syllable uttered. Unless such a party were bribed it would seem impossible that the matter could be accomplished.

Even as it is, the case is a remarkable one. Frustrated is it was, it is the most singular upon record. No other man than Colonel Cross could have done so much. That abilities like his should so be misapplied is a most melancholy reflection. Colonel Cross was sold out to justice by a well-known character of this city, quite as bad a man as himself, who carries the price of Cross' betrayal in the shape of a magnificent cluster diamond pin that glitters in his bosom. Scarce a day passes that we do not meet him in the passenger railroad cars. While he, an accessory to Cross' knavery, is enjoying his liberty, the more generous villain is likly to serve out a long five years of incarceration, if not a still heavier penalty for his attempts to regain his liberty.

The correspondence relative to this affair, of which the following is a copy, will be read with some interest:

War Department, Washington City, June 1, 1862. Wm. Millward, Esq., U. S. Marshal, Philadelphia, Pa: Sir—The Secretary of War directs me to advise you of the receipt of a dispatch from the headquarters of the army to this department, with an urgent request that an immediate effort be made to send to that point the somewhat notorious forger, J. Buchanan Cross now an inmate of your State prison, and to instruct you to proceed to Harrisburg, for the purpose of making a personal application to the Exexutive for his release, and to bring him to this city with the least possible delay.

You will please communicate the contents of this note to United States District Attorney Coffey, Collector Thomas, and Postmaster Walborn, and request them to append their names with your own to the petition enclosed, which, with a copy of record of sentence, it is presumed will be sufficient, as this department has addressed a note to Governor Curtin, requesting his favorable consideration of the same.

Cross is to be sent over the lines for a specific purpose with a telegraph operator now in waiting at headquarters; and as the service will be attended with much personal peril, the Secretary of War is desirous that no publicity be given to the fact that the application for his release emanated from this Department, the knowledge of which, in case of accident, would be fatal to him, and defeat the purposes of his mission. You will therefore observe at a glance the propriety of avoiding any explanations whatever to the local authorities and prison officials, or even to Cross himself, until he reaches this point.

Your prompt attention will be duly recognized by this Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. Watson, Assistant Secretary of War.

On the receipt of this letter the Marshal telegraphed as follows:

June 2, 1862.—To Hon. A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania—Will you be at Harrisburg to morrow morning? Important business.

William Millward, U. S. Marshall.

The following reply was received by telegraph from Harrisburg, showing that the Governor had also been humbugged by a letter purporting to come from Washington:

Harrisburg, June 2, 1862.—To William Millward, United States Marshal:—Come up, and your business will be adjusted to your satisfaction. Bring with you the record of the conviction.

M. S. Quay, Private Secretary.

After visiting Harrisburg and procuring the pardon the Marshal telegraphed to the War Department as follows:

Tuesday Morning, 10 *o'clock Harrisburg, June* 3.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington:—Have succeeded in obtaining what I came here for. I will have him at your Department to-morrow evening at 6 o'clock.

William Millward, U. S. Marshal.

No reply came to this dispatch.

☞ We are glad to learn that the imputations upon Gen. Birney are likely to prove unfounded. It appears that after obeying the orders of Gen. Heintzelman, to advance up the Richmond and York River Railroad, and form in line of battle, he received an order from Gen. Kearney, the chief of his division, to fall back immediately to his original position, as his remaining at such an advanced point rendered him liable to be cut off. Obeying the order, the next morning he received a note from Gen. Heintzelman, relieving him of his command "for disobedience of orders." The General yielded his command to the senior Colonel of the Brigade, and retired to his tent. On the following morning (Monday) Gen. Kearney addressed a letter to Gen. Heintzelman, in which he makes use of the following complimentary language: "I am positive that Gen. Birney has never disobeyed orders intentionally, nor by any want of either courage or intelligence. I look upon him as a superior officer. I am positive that, if you would accord him a hearing, or enable him to answer any categorical demands, it would be perfectly satisfactory to you. In a wooded country, orders apparently conflict. The fact of his saving Couch's division seems a proof of his effecting what was intended."

This letter of Gen. Kearney's, and other powerful evidence, will have the effect, we are glad to hear, of reinstating Gen. Birney in his position.—*Tribune.*

Beautiful Sentiment.—The following extract is taken from "Nott's Address to Young Men." It is a gem of brilliancy and beauty. We have seen the extract published once or twice before, but so altered from the original as to have lost much of its freshness and purity:

"I would frown on vice; I would favor virtue—favor whatever would elevate, would exalt, would adorn character, alleviate the miseries of my own species, or contibute to render the world I inhabited like the heavens to which I looked, a place of innocence and felicity. Though I were to exist no longer than those ephemera that sport in the beams of the Summer's morn, during that short hour I would rather soar with the eagle, and leave record of my flight and my fall among the stars, than to creep in the gutter with the reptile, and bed my memory and my body together in the dunghill. However short my part, I would act it well, that I might surrender my existence without disgrace and without compunction."

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press

Letter from "Occasional."

Washington, June 8, 1862.

While politicians wrangle and statesmen dispute the common sense policy of our common-sense President, gradual emancipation, with compensation to loyal slaveholders, is steadily winning its way. Wallach's *Evening Star* has commenced the discussion in support of the President's proposition in arguments of exhaustive ability; and the *National Intelligencer*, of this morning, takes up the subject with characteristic dignity and candor. The point of the *Star's* argument is the removal of slavery from the Border to the Cotton States, and the occupation of all the domain thus purified by the bravery sinews, energy, and captial, of the Anglo-American, or white race. The *Intelligencer* adopts the same theory, and clinches its opinions by quoting from the oldest and best leader of the Virginia school. It is a fact that cannot be successfully contested, that opposition to slavery originated in Virginia. Mr. Jefferson always regarded it with dislike and apprehension, and his cotemporaries were deeply imbued with his own sincere philosophy. The great mind of Mr. Madison, the tranquil and lucid judgment of Mr. Monroe, inclined them strongly to the Jeffersonian theory, and in the Convention which assembled at Richmond, in October of 1829, for the purpose of remodelling the Constitution of that State, both these venerable men, Monroe and Madison, together with Chief Justice Marshall, took part in the discussions, and advocated nearly the same remedy now recommended by President Lincoln to the people of the South. The *Intelligencer* quotes from the remarks of James Monroe, in that Convention, some most significan opinions. He speaks of slavery as a great evil; and one of his arguments is to show that the legislation of Virginia had been consistently directed against the spread of the institution. The following paragraph is a specimen of his argument:

"What was the origin of our slave population? The evil commenced when we were in our colonial state. But acts were passed by our Colonial Legislature prohibiting the importation of more slaves into the colony.—These were rejected by the Crown.—We declared our independence, and the prohibition of a further importation was among the first acts of State sovereignty. Virginia was the first State which instructed her delegates to declare the colonies independent.—She braved all dangers. From Quebec to Boston, and from Boston to Savannah, Virginia shed the blood of her sons. No imputation then, can be cast upon her in *this* matter. She did all that was in her power to do *to prevent the extension of slavery and to mitigate its evils.*"

Is it not a most violent and unnatural contrast to these, counsels, that a set of leaders who have professed a devout reverence for the school of Madison and Monroe should have thrown themselves upon the heresy that slavery is an unmixed and divine good, and that they should have been strong enough to initiate and prosecute a bloody war against the central Government, and to convert the State of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe into the bloodiest theatre of that war?—An idealist like John C. Calhoun, who dreamed Utopian visions of an independent South, drawing its vitality from slavery, and who convinced himself and others that which corrupted both white and black, which weakened and destroyed the moral sense, would make a people not only powerful, but virtuous, succeeded in demoralizing the example of the really wise and patriotic men of the slave States, and in making their posterity alike ungrateful to them, and ungrateful to their country. I know that it is pleaded by the men who attempt to excuse this inhuman conspiracy, that Secession had never been dreamed until the Abolitionists began to agitate it. The answer to this sophistry is so easy that it scarcely deserves repetition. Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and James Monroe did not expect that when they spoke against slavery their words would find no echo in Northern hearts, and that which they esteemed to be vile should not seem to be more vile to those who regarded it from a distance. In fact, the Abolitionists have been looked upon with a degree of favor by the pro-slavery apostles. These latter used the indignant metaphors of Garrison, and Wendell Phillips, and George Thompson, to inflame the ignorant prejudices of their followers; *but when slavery assumed the fascinating aspect of being the source of opulence and political power—when cotton became one of the great elements of commerce and manufacture here and elsewhere, they resolved to make an empire of their own, and no longer to submit to the Government which had fostered and protected them.* That mischievous and pestilent pamphleteer, De Bow, the mouth piece of the conspirators, frequently stated in his *Review* that the South cared nothing for Abolitionism, and looked to independence, not because it feared it, but because, in an isolated position, it would become more powerful. The Abolitionists were always in a minority in the free States, and they are in a minority today; but the sharp politicians of the South insisted upon calling the Republicans Abolitionists for their own mercenary purposes. These desperadoes have, however, played out their dark game and have lost it, and now, with their broken army lying before our triumphant columns, in the face of the proof of their savage brutalities, inflicted equally upon the soldiers of the North and their own people, and with the fact of the utter failure of their perverted creed of State Rights, the intellect and patriotism of the Border States gratefully revert to the wholesome teachings of the trusted statesmen of Virginia. President Lincoln *offers no more and no less than was offered by Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe.* He does not speak as an Abolitionist, nor even as a Republican. He addresses the Southern people as a friend and a counsellor. It is not surprising therefore, that his recommendations, at first rejected, should begin to be favorably received. "The signs of the times" to which I have referred are proofs of this change in the Southern mind.

And how are the leaders, who assume to control the Democratic party, treating the President's emancipation policy? They see how it is working in the slave States. They behold the evidences in its favor among the men who own slaves, and yet, with this example and this stimulant to patriotic action they deliberately place themselves in opposition to emancipation, and assail and misrepsent the Chief Magistrate who recommends it. The most candid and sincere man in this organization is John C. Breckinridge himself, for he followed his party into the rebel army, and disdained to oppose our cause by mere words when he could prove his fidelity by taking up arms against it. Occasional.

The Surrender of Galveston Demanded.—The Houston Telegraph of the 22d ult., says that on the 17th Capt. Eagle, commanding the United States naval force off Galveston, demanded the surrender of the place. He said that in a few days the land and naval forces of the United States would appear off the port, and compel its capitulation if it were not previously made. The rebel commander replied, that when the before mentioned force appeared the demand would be answered. The foreign consuls then wrote Capt. Eagle, asking him to fix on some point that might be respected in the bombardment, as a point of refuge for foreign residents. The Captain answered that, though no person could more deplore than himself the misery that would result from a bombardment, he could give no such assurance of security.

A Good Wife.—A good wife is Heaven's last, best gift to man; an angel of mercy, minister of graces innumerable; his gem of many virtues; his casket of jewels; her voice, his sweetest music; her smiles, his brightest day; her kiss, the guardian of innocence; her arms, the place of his safety; the balm of his health, the balsam of his life; hes industry his surest wealth; her economy, his safest steward; her lips, his faithful counselor; her bosom, the softest pillow of his cares; and her prayers, the ablest advocates of Heaven's blessings on his head.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

☞ The New Orleans *Delta* wishes it to be distinctly understood that, in surrendering to the Federal forces, New Orleans has not been "humilated." That is perfectly true. The only humilation she has experienced was when she boisted the Confederate flag. She regained her honor when she again reposed under the "Stars and Stripes."

☞ A Maine editor thus distinguishes between different sort of patriotism: "Some esteem it sweet and decorous to die for one's country; other regard it sweet to live for one's country; and yet others hold it, to be sweeter still to live upon one's country."

☞ An Amateur Writer thus concludes a story:

"This is my 1st attempt at writing a Tail and it is far from being perfeck but if I have indooced folks to see that in 9 cases out of 10 they can either make life as barron as the desert of Sarah or as joyous as a flower garden, my obieck will have been accomplished. Adoo."

☞ An awkward servant, handing a plate to a gentleman at a hotel, spilled some of the gravy upon his clothes, and immediately cried out, "Take care, sir!" Why, you rescal!" exclaimed the gentleman, who thought he had suffered enough from the fellow's negligence, "are you going to do it again?"

☞ Nobility of birth is like a cipher: it has no power in itself, like wealth or talent, but it tells with all the power of a cipher when added to either of the other two.

☞ A young lady who lately gave an order to a milliner for a bonnet, said: "You are to make it plain, and at the same time smart, as I sit in a conspicuous place in the church."

☞ Alas! how fleeting is all earthly bliss! Did you ever meet a man who greatly cared for turtle-soup after the fourth plate full?

☞ The names of houses are for the outside world. When you read, "Rose Cottage" on the wall, think of the bed of thorns in the inside.

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BEAVER ARGUS.

BEAVER, PENN'A.

Wednesday, June 18th, 1862.

T. C. Nicholson, - - - Editor.

For Auditor-General,

HON. THO'S. E. COCHRAN.

OF YORK COUNTY.

S. M. Pentengill & Co.,

No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., 10 State st., Boston, are our Agents for the ARGUS in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our *Lowest Rates.*

☞ Several communications and army letters are unavoidably crowded out of columns this week. They will appear next week.

☞ The Annual Sermon before the Beaver Seminary and Institute, will be preached next Sunday Morning, at 10½ o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church in Beaver, by Rev. H. W. Baker.

The examination of classes commences next Monday morning. A general attendance is solicited.

☞ Their will be an Exhibition given by the Students of Beaver Academy, on Thursday evening, the 26th inst.

☞ The remains of Col. Joseph H. Wilson were brought home on Monday, and interred in the Cemetery, near Zelienople, on Tuesday.

☞ We are glad to see that the report of bad conduct by Casey's Division in the late fight, has been contradicted by Gen. M'Clellan, who says he was mistaken in his information.

☞ The Strawberry Festival, given by the ladies of Mr. Taylor's Seminary, came off, as announced, on last Friday evening and proved quite a success. We learn that the proceeds amounted to some 870 or 880 dollars.

☞ Col. Jno. M. Thompson has received the nomination from the Republicans in Butler county, for Congress. Col. Thompson is a most estimable gentleman, and would make an efficient representative. We also learn that Mr. M'Candless received the nomination of that county for Senator of this District.

☞ Lieut. Col. Kane, who was wounded in the late battle at Port Republic, and taken prisoner, was a son of Judge Kane, and a brother of the famous Arctic Explorer. Captain Taylor, who was also captured, is a brother of Bayard Taylor, and resides, we believe, in Chester county.

The "Bucktails" were pretty well used up in the affair, the officers suffering severely.

☞ The body of a man was found floating in the Ohio river, at Freedom, on the 12th inst. He was about five feet eight inches in height, dark hair, side whiskers, and had on a blue drilling shirt, black satinet coat, figured velvet vest, tweed pantaloons, and coarse shoes. The body appeared to have been in the water for some time. Coroner Reed was summoned, and held an inquest, the jury finding a verdict in accordance with the facts.

☞ Henry Hurst, of Bridewater, 1st Lieutenant of Co. C, 63d Regiment, was killed in the battle of Fair Oaks.

We also notice among the list of wounded the names of Robert Darragh, of Rochester, Asa B. Ecoff and a Mr. Gibson, all members of Lieut. Hurst's company. Maj. John Darragh and Mr. A. Hurst have gone on to recover the body, if possible.

☞ We would call the attention of our readers to the article found in another column, taken from the New York *Tribune*, entitled "*The American Churches and Slavery.*" We are glad that the Christian Churches thus boldly express their opinion of the accursed institution; and this, almost universal action, will certainly have a powerful effect towards the extirpation of American Slavery.

☞ The Tax bill has been referred to a Committee of Conference on the part of both Houses. The conferees appointed on the part of the House are Messrs Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, Morrill of Vermont, and Holman, of Indiana. On the part of the Senate, Messrs Fessenden, Harris and Henderson.

☞ Capt. Chris. McCleary, of Shanou, Mercer Co., Pa., who was wounded in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and was brought to Pittsburg by the committee which went from there, we are sorry to see, is dead. Poor Chris.—we knew him well. A braver, better man, never lived, and owing to the fortunes of War, he suffered and died away from friends and home. But those who mourn his demise can take consolation from the fact that he died in the service of his country, and that his memory will be revered.

Democracy and the War.

It has been quite common for a certain class of locofocos—those particularly who are friends of secession—to claim that it was Democrats who were doing all the fighting, and that a large majority of those from Pennsylvania were of this persuasion.—The editor of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* has examined the matter and here is the result: "From a careful compilation of the Army vote in the different camps containing Pennsylvanians, we have been enabled to arrive at facts and figures which completely overturns the claims of Democratic politicians at this time, that the Army is composed principally of adherents of the Democratic party.—We have the Soldier's vote from fifty-five counties, derived from official sources, and the following is the result as presented by there returns:

Republican,	9,370
Democratic,	1,860
Republican excess,	7,510

Eleven counties have not been heard from—six of which are Republican, and five Democratic. The returns from these counties, allowing the same proportion as in the counties reported, will largely increase this vote; so that when the aggregate is exhibited, it will be seen that instead of the Democracy composing the main strength of our Armies, they are actually far, very far, behind the Republicans in that branch of the government service."

Thus has another locofoco lie been exposed. We have no doubt that the statement of the *Telegraph* is correct and reliable. As far as this county is concerned, we think we can safely say that at least eighty per cent. of those who have enlisted are Republicans, and we have have no doubt that it is the same in other counties in the State.

This falsehood is about in keeping with the one so frequently uttered by the enemies of the Administration, as to the enormous expenditures of the Administration, although professing reforms and economy when coming into power. From official sources it has been demonstrated that the expenses of the first year of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, (we mean aside from those growing out of our military operations) are not as large by *Eight Millions of Dollars*, as those under the *Administration of James Buchanan for the same time.* An exchange speaking about this matter says, with great truth and force: "*Let it be noticed and remembered that the cause of the enormous expenses growing out of these Military operations, can be* DIRECTLY TRACED TO THE "DEMOCRATIC" PARTY, AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JAS. BUCHANAN.

☞ Pennsylvania's quota of the direct tax, amounting to about $2,000,000, has been paid by the State Treasurer, Hon. Henry D. Moore.

It must certainly be a gratifying fact to every Pennsylvanian to know that in addition to the great assistance which she has rendered the government in the way of men, &c., which were furnished promptly in the hour of danger, she is also the first State to pay her share into the National Treasury; and should it prove necessary she has still thousands of men and millions of dollars which she will give freely for the maintenance of the Government.

☞ A portion, if not all, of Gen. McDowell's corps have embarked on transports on the Rappahanock, for the "White House," in order to reinforce Gen. M'Clellan. Among this corps are the famous Pennsylvania Reserves, under command of Gen. M'Call; and as they are undoubtedly one of the very best drilled and equipped set of men in the service, we expect, if they get a chance, to hear of some tall fighting. Why they have been kept in inactivity so long we cannot tell; and we are glad that they have been given the opportunity at last of a crack at the rebels.

☞ We had the pleasure of listening to the lecture of Rev. Swaney, delivered in the M. E. Church, at Freedom, on Wednesday evening of last week. The subject of the lecture, as we have heretofore stated, was "*Sketches on Peru.*" Rev. Swaney having resided in that country for a considerable time, and being a gentleman of observation and intelligence, of course his lecture was interesting and instructive. As far as we were able to judge, the audience was highly pleased. We understand that quite a handsome sum was realized for the Sabbath School, for which the lecture was given.

☞ A gentleman who has been spending some weeks in North Carolina, says: "A little observation there convinces both civilians and soldiers, that the rebellion will not be supressed until its cause—Slavery—be destroyed.

☞ Gen'l. Burnsides was last week in Washington on a visit to the President, Secretary of War, &c.

Locofoco Convention.

The Loccfoco Convention assembled in the Court House on last Monday, and nominated a ticket. Owing to the time we go to press, we have not time to give a full history of the 'fizzle.'—After the convention (which consisted of abont 50 men, Republicans and all) had got through nominating candidates, '*Samivel*' B. Wilson treated those present to one of *his* style of speeches. '*Samivel*' floated around through the Bar, and his cassimere coat was continually standing out at an angle of about thirty degrees.—We have not time to speak of his speech at length this week. Perhaps we may again. But suffice it to say that it was in perfect keeping with the one he delivered in the Court House, when he said "that so help him God, he would never help to fight his Southern brethern," &c., which our readers so will remember. '*Samivel*' tried hard to seduce his hearers and the Democratic party to forsake the present Administration; and if we are to judge by his success in the *past* in the seductive art, *perhaps* he may be successful.

☞ Parson Brownlow was at the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia, on the 13th inst. There was a large crowd in attendance. Addresses were delivered by Ex-Gov. Pollock, Hon. Wm. D. Lewis, Hon. Horace Maynard, and the Hon. Caleb Smith. During the evening a splendid flag was presented to the Parson's brave daughter.

☞ We are indebted to Capt. M. R. Adams, of the "Curtin Rifles," for a copy of the "Christian Banner," published at Fredericksburg, Va. It is printed on coarse wrapping paper, which looks as if printing materials were scarce in that section. It is a sound Union sheet.

☞ The Democracy of Green county have nominated Hon. Jesse Lazear for Congress, and Dr. Patten for Assembly.

Head Quarters, Penn'a Militia,
HARRISBURG, May 31, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 27

I. That "Pulaski, Georgia, 10th April, 1862," be inscribed on the flag of the 76th Regiment of Infantry, Col. John M. Power, for gallant conduct at the taking of Fort Pulaski, on that day.

II. That "Camden, North Carolina, 19th April, 1862," be inscribed on the flag of the 51st Regiment of Infantry, Col. John F. Hartrauft, for gallant conduct at the taking of Camden on that day.

III. That "Williamsburgh, Virginia, 5th May, 1862," be inscribed on the flags of the following Regiment of Infantry, viz: 26th, Col. William F. Small; 49th, Col. William H. Irwin; 57th, Col. Charles T. Campbell; 63d, Col. Alexander Hays; 93d, Col. John McCarter; 98th, Col. John F. Ballier; 102, Col. Thomas A. Rowley, and the 105th, Col. A. A. McKnight, for gallant conduct at the battle of Williamsburgh on that day, for which they have received the highest commendations from the General officers in command.

IV. That "Lebanon, Kentucky, 6th May, 1862," be inscribed on the standard of the 7th Regiment of Cavalry, Col. George C. Wynkoop, for gallant conduct in attacking Morgan's corps of Cavalry, at Lebanon, on that day, and defeating and dispersing it.

V. That "Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, 24th May, 1862," be inscribed on the flags of the 29th Regiment of Infantry, Col. John K. Murphy, and the 40th Regiment of Infantry, Col. Joseph F. Knipe, for steadiness and gallant conduct in the severe conflicts sustained during the masterly retreat of Major General Banks, from Staunton, Virginia, to Williamsport, Maryland, which reflected the highest honor on the strategy and valor of the Commanding General, as well as the brave men whose vigor made them effective.

In issuing this order, the Governor congratulates the people of Pennsylvania on the fact that the Pennsylvania volunteers have been everywhere distinguished for courage and efficiency in the field, and that of the 114 Regiments now in the service of their country, not one has been found to belie the military virtue of the Commonwealth or to dishonor her flag.

It is futher ordered, that this General Order be read at the head of all Regiments of Pennsylvania volunteers.

By order of
A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
A. L. RUSSELL, ADJUTANT GENERAL.

☞ The great camp of instruction, which it is proposed to establish near Annapolis, Md., is an old idea, now for the first time carried into practice in this country. Nearly a year ago the War Department ordered the formation of three camps of instruction at points convenient of access for the Eastern, the Middle and the Western States. One of them was to be situate near New York city, and the military authorities went so far as to have preliminary surveys made of eligible localities. Beyond that nothing was done.

A SQUAD OF GUERRILLAS was surprised and fired upon, on Sunday week, on Hughes river, Gilmer county, by a detachment of the Sixth Virginia regiment. The guerrillas were indulging in a little "old sledge" at the time, but those who were uninjured got up and skedaddled, without finishing the game.

Army Correspondence.

CAMP IN VIRGINIA,
June 3d, 1862.

Dear Father: We have had a hard battle. Our regiment was the third in the fight. It commenced at 10 o'clock in the morning, and did not end until night. We were in the engagement about three hours, and acquitted ourselves with honor; but we are badly used up. It is impossible for me to give you our loss; but it is pretty heavy. We had none killed in our company, but had several wounded. Calvin Morgan was wounded in the thigh; Wm. Daly in the shoulder; Hamlin Wynn in the leg; John Court in the arm. There were others who received scratches. It is a great wonder to me that we were not all cut to pieces, as the rebels fired upon us from two directions. I escaped without a scratch.

Our colors have eighteen balls thro them, but we brought them into camp safe. We were driven back two miles, but regained our former position the next morning. We are about two miles behind where we were. We lost everything but what we had on—tents, clothes, and rations.

Our Lieut. Colonel was wounded, Col. Wilson is reported dead, and our Adjutant, they say, was drowned in trying to ford the Chickahominy. I was over the battle ground yesterday, and it was the hardest sight I ever witnessed. Our losses were heavy, but the rebels are double that of ours. I counted fifteen dead rebels in one pile; and a man told me there was another place where there were twenty-three, and another of one hundred and eight. They were scattered all over the woods and hills. Our artillery mowed them down like grass.

Our Division is badly cut up, and we do not know what disposition will be made of us. We are pretty well fortified where we are now, and before they drive us from this there will be a good many brave souls bite the dust. We have nothing to sleep on, or nothing to cover us with. We have to lay down upon the ground when we camp, and stay by our guns. It will be the death of a good many of us. We have not more than 200 men in our regiment now fit for duty; so you can imagine what kind of a situation we are in. But we will have to look upon the bright side.

I am very unwell, and have been for the last four or five days unfit for duty; but I have never give up yet. We are now encamped in an open field, and it rained hard all night. The water is laying in pools all over it. It is a great wonder to me that there are twenty of us able to move. Tell mother I lost the Bible she presented to me, and that I thought more of it than anything I had. I wrote a letter to you the day of the fight, but I guess the rebels got the mail bag, and have the letter.

I feel thankful that I came through safe. The balls whistled over my head in all directions; shells bursting and cannon firing, men falling in every direction. It was the most exciting [illegible]. You can form no idea of a battle unless you were in one. We have taken a great many prisoners. I saw 125 in one squad yesterday. Some of them were fine looking men, and worthy of a better cause. Some of them are very impudent. They receive as good treatment as we do, if not better—far better than ours receive from them. Dan'l Christy is killed, I guess. He is missing, and the probability is that he is dead.

I helped to bury Henry Hurst yesterday. He was buried in the field where he fell. He was shot through the head. Emmet Trimble is among the missing, but you will get the full details in the papers before we do.

I am just writing what I say.—There was a large force attacked us, but we stood our ground like men until we were forced to retreat. Capt. May fought like a tiger. He seized a rifle and shot, cheering his men all the time; and when we fell back he rallied with 100 men and drove them back into our old camp; but they were too strong, and could not hold it, and had to fall back. He is a brave man, and *does his duty.*

Gen. M'Clellan was over to see us after the fight, and claimed it a victory. He said he expected to hear of us being driven back east of the Chickahominy, but we still hold our old position, and I think we can maintain it.

Your son,
WM. HALL.

CAMP NEAR CHICKAHOMINY,
June 5th, 1862.

Dear Father, I wrote you letter a few days ago giving a short description of the battle we were in. But I see by the papers that we do not get much credit. The statement I saw in the papers of the 2d, which are base lies, and you will find it out before long, as mitters are going to be shown out in their true light. Gen. Casey says that the 101st stood under as heavy a fire as ever he witnessed, and more than that he says we would have stood until every man of us was cut up if we had not been ordered to fall back. He gave us great praise, and we will be remembered in the official report, when you will see that the Pennsylvania boys did their duty. But we will not do anything until we have justice done us. "Honor to whom honor is due." We are now back to the Chickahominy. We took the place of Lookers division. We have a place to guard on the left.

Prisoners which we have taken say that they had three divisions numbering 18,000 each, which would make 54,000, while we had only 8,000, all told. * * * If we did *get beaten back*, we have lost in killed, wounded and missing, out of the regiment, as near as we can find out, about 180. But we brought our colors off, although pretty well riddled with balls, it having eighteen holes in it.

I told you in my last we had lost everything. We have not got anything yet, and are still laying out. It is raining nearly all the time. Yesterday we marched down here, and it rained as hard as it could possibly do. You never saw anything like it. We had to ford a stream which took us up to the middle. Two of the division were drowned. So you can imagine what kind of times we are having.

There is a hard fight going on this morning on our right. We understood that last night Gen. Wool went up with 3000 Tresh troops. If so, look out for Richmond. * * *

Some of our Generals want a little more honor than others, and they were jealous of us being in the advance, and did not reinforce us when they ought to have done. If they had reinforced us at the proper time, we would not have had to fall back. The papers say we lost all our baggage and guns. We only lost six pieces of artillery and our baggage; so you see there is a lie to start with. The truth will out. Gen. Casey will have justice done us. Our artillery officers have laid down their swords, and say they will not take them up until justice is done them. It is pretty hard that men who fought as hard as we did are to be disgraced.

We have no field officers now but Major and Adjutant, who were both with us all night. * * *

My health is as usual, although there are a good many sick in the regiment. It is a wonder to me that there is one man fit for duty, considering what we went through during the past few days. Your son,

WM. HALL.

CHICKAHOMINY SWAMP,
8 *miles from Richmond;*
June 4th, 1862.

Friend Hart: I received yours last evening. I also received the one you allude to, with poetry. I had seen the original, which was composed by a private in Co. G. (formerly in our company) named Bennett, 50 years of age, of New York city—a particular friend of mine. He received *four* rounds at West Point, from *four distinct rifle balls.* I believe his case was considered curable. Rather close shaving.

We have had two "bully" fights since I wrote you, with two elegant victories. Gen. Porter knocked them right and left, on the 27th, on the extreme left, and old "War Horse" Kearney (the bravest General on the face of God's earth), *saved a Bull Run disaster*—probably—and gained a glorious victory on Saturday last. As we are occupying the center position we did not take a hand in either fight. Gen. Porter is also on the center as reserve. McClellan had a special job over at Hanover Court House. Porter being in the right fix, and not yet having a chance, M'C. gave him the chance, and he performed the job right well. He took upwards of 1000 prisoners. The *Herald* says 300; but I've seen three times that number myself, with a Brigadier General, and other officers in proportion. Who have no definite particulars of the last fight, although we could almost see it. As far as I know, the enemy ed Gen'l. Casey's division when at breakfast, and produced a panic, when that old trump, Kearney, came up, and drove them from every position. The loss on our side is reported at 2700 killed and wounded; the enemy at 4200. I cannot vouch for the correctness of that estimate, but do not doubt it. The battle raged with tremendous fury from 1 p. m. till 8 p. m. on Saturday, and from 4 till 9 a. m. on Sunday morning.

I see the Northern papers are (some of them) a little doubtful about our whipping this rebel army and taking Richmond. There may be a notite in their pretention; perhaps they don't mean what they say. We here, have no doubt. We are just as confident that Gen. McClellan will plan, and his army execute, the taking of Richmond, and totally route the rebel army, in a very few days, as we are that it rained last night, (always provided they don't evacuate). So hold your breath, and stand from under! We can't fail; it aint in the cards. The thing is fast coming to a head. A few days more will tell the story. The Chickahominy must be crossed—Bridges must be built, and no stone left unturned, to insure certain success. And while their is an apparent lull in matters, McClellan and his army are straining every nerve to accomplish the desired end.

Our regiment went down yesterday to act as cover for the 15th N. Y. (Sappers and Miners) who are building a bridge. We deployed as skirmishers, and were soon blazing away with the infernal cut-throat rebels.—We went in to our hips in the swamp, and by ducking our heads all escaped. You will comprehend the wisdom of the manœuver, when I state that the 31st N. Y. had three men wounded who were guarding the bridge in our rear, the balls passing over us. We were relieved at sun-set by the other California regiment (Baker's). Sedgwick's division having just come up, and now command the bridge. We are shelling the rebels every day in front of us. They try to do the same, but something appears to be the matter. Their powder ain't good, or something else.

We had a tremendous rain last night. It may possibly delay the fight a day or two; but, I think before this reaches you, the battle of Richmond will have been fought, and the Union army in Richmond. If they fight—and I suppose they will—it will be the fight of Desperation, and the slaughter no doubt will be immense. You and me agree on the negro question. I merely spoke of the nigger as the nigger—nothing more. In truth I am not certain but what Emancipation is the thing, or but what Hunter's proclamation is the thing. To bring the results you speak of, if *necessary* to put down the rebellion, I say emancipate—obliterate, annihilate and exterminate, white and black traitors. This rose-water policy I don't think exactly the thing. I'm not willing to expose my throat for cutting, or my ears for clipping, unless I can have "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth." H. U.

The American Churches and Slavery.

The proceedings of the ecclesiastical assemblies of the current year show that, since the outbreak of the Rebellion, the churches of America have received some light upon the character of American Slavery. Those which have borne their testimony against Slavery before have done so this year more emphatically than ever, while others have this year raised their voices for the first time against this great evil of the country. On the whole, there is no doubt that the progress of Anti-Slavery sentiment has been more marked during the past year in the ecclesiastical world than in the political.

Strongest of all is the utterance of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, which emphatically repeated its traditional testimony that "the calamities of this war must be regarded as a punishment of the American people for the sin of human oppression," and which called on the President and Congress to "pursue the course of emancipation till liberty shall be proclaimed throughout all the land and to all the inhabitants thereof." Similar is the tenor of the resolutions passed by the General Assembly of the United Presbyterians, a body embracing 444 ministers, and 57,000 communicants. They refer to their testimony against Slavery as "a distinctive principle of their Church," and to their Church law, which "refuses to fellowship slaveholders or the abettors of Slavery." One of their resolutions designates the abolition of Slavery as "the true remedy for the evils which surround us, and threaten our National existence." They united with the Reformed Presbyterian Synod in appointing Commissioners, who are to memorialize Congress in behalf of emancipation, and to urge the President and the heads of Departments the necessity of "taking immediate and effective measures to this end."

Many other ecclesiastical bodies, though not expressly censuring the nation for having so long tolerated Slavery, emphatically designate is as the primary cause of the rebellion, and regard the present war as a providential opening for its abolition. The General Assembly of the New School Presbyterians, one of the foremost religous denominations of the country in numbers, talent, and character, which embraces 1,478 churches, with 134,960 communicants, and which notwithstanding its Anti-Slavery character, counts still three Presbyteries in the Slave States, passed with entire unanimity a resolution "that this whole insurrectionary movement can be traced to one primordial root, and only one—African Slavery; the love of it, and a determination to make it perpetual;" and that "everything, the instution of Slavery if need be, must be made to bend to the great purpose of restoring the Union."

Still more decisive is the attitude of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—Where Annual Conferences have met in the Northern States, and passed resolutions on the state of the country, they have heartily indorsed the inauguration of the emancipation policy of the President, and expressed their hope that with the war Slavery also may end. At the meeting of the New-York East Conference, a resolution to this effect was drafted by a member of the Conservative party, and unanimously adopted by the Conference. The Conferences in Missouri, and Western Virginia are earnestly laboring in behalf of Emancipation; and in the former State, the Methodist Episcopal Church, on account of her loyalty and attitude on the Emancipation question, is receiving large additions from loyal members of the Methodist Church South and other ecclesiastical bodies, in which loyalty to the Federal Government has not been equally prevalent. The Conference at Baltimore shows itself as yet exceedingly timid on the Slavery question; yet there also something has been gained this year by the abandonment of the plan of secession from the Church, which a year ago was entertained by a majority of the Conference. As the bonds of union which unite the Maryland and Virginia churches with a denomination which has made this year new progress in an Anti-Slavery direction become tighter, the Anti-Slavery influence of the Methodist Episcopal Church will make itself felt, and contribute its share to the deliverance of both States from the curse of Slavery.

Three influential bodies have this year spoken for the first time on the Slavery question—the American Baptist Missionary Union, and the General Synods of the Lutheran Church, and of the Dutch Reformed Church. The former, which embraces delegates from all the Northern and some of the Border States, declared, at its recent anniversary at Providence, with unanimity, that slavery was the origin of the Rebellion, and that "a safe, solid and lasting peace cannot be expected short of its complete overthrow." As the testimony of a society which represents about half a million of communicants, the significance of this declaration cannot be over estimated.

The Lutheran Church belongs among those which, until the beginning of the Rebellion purchased, by absolute silence on the Slavery question, the glory of having an organization extending throughout the whole Union. This submissiveness to Slavery has been of little avail, as in 1861 the Synods of Virginia and North and South Carolina concluded to organize a Pro-Slavery Luthern Church of the Confederate States, and appointed a Constituent General Synod to meet in May, 1862, at Salisbury, North Carolina. The Lutheran in the Northern, and mostly also in the Border States, have been eminently patriotic from the beginning of the war, and at their General Synod, recently held at Lancaster, Pa. deemed it their duty not only to pass strong loyalty resolutions, but also to declare that they "regard this rebellion as more immediately the natural result of the continuance and spread of Domestic Slavery in our land," and that therefore, they "hail with unmingled joy the proposition of the President to extend aid to any Slave State which shall deem fit to initiate Constitutional Emancipation." There were present at the General Synod deputies from the Synods of Maryland and of Kentucky, and though some of them spoke against the Anti-Slavery resolutions as inexpedient, no protest against them was presented, and no defense of Slavery attempted.

The Dutch Reformed Church, though it has no congregations in the Slave States has been hitherto one of the most conservative churches of the country. The General Synod which is now in session at Syracuse has passed with great unanimity resolutions denouncing this "most wicked rebellion, and expressing the hope that Providence will bring on the time when every yoke in the land will be broken and all the oppressed go free."

In the Old-School Presbyterian Church there has been some reaction from the spirit of subserviency to the slaveholders which has characterized the General Assemblies for many years. Three of the weekly church papers—*The Presbyter*, of Cincinnati (the bravest of all.) *The Banner*, of Pittsburg, and *The Standard*, of Philadelphia—show more or less opposition to Slavery, and one Pro-Slavery organ *The Pacific Expositor*, of San Francisco, has become extinct. Yet the General Synod has not yet ventured any deliverance on the Slavery question; and though many anti-Slavery men of the Church are desirous to renew the testimony of the General Assembly of 1818 against Slavery, no one has yet dared this year to make any motion to this end at the General Assembly.—There is, however, hope that the Church will gradually return to the Anti-Slavery position which she occupied in 1818, and from which she has since so widely deviated.

The Cumberland Presbyterians, a body which originated in the South, and which has still in the South all its ecclesiastical boards and a majority of its members, likewise avoided at their General Assembly the Slavery question. They entertain the hope that a re-union with their congregations in the Rebel States is possible, and at this price they are willing to ignore all the enormities of Slavery. They are one of the few denominations from which hardly any exertion in behalf of the extirpation of Slavery can be expected. Fortunately, they are only a small body in the North, and as the Anti-Slavery sentiment is being more and more fostered by the unity of all the American Churches, it is not to be expected that the Cumberland Presbyterians, as long as they adhere to their present practice, will continue to prosper on Northern soil.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WHAT WOULD the Breckinridgers do if they were deprived of the right for attacking the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, and if they could not misrepresent the efforts of loyal men to put down the rebellion and to vindicate the Constitution? They are howling over the bill—now a law—appointing diplomatic representatives to the republics of Hayti and Liberia. How candid they are, and how truthful too! They do not state that the bill passed the Senate with the aid of such Democrats as Latham and Pugall of California, or that the general proposition was formerly advocated in former days by such statesmen as Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. They seize upon the bill to frighten and delude the ignorant people with pictures of colored diplomatic representatives at Washington, still keeping from public view the practice of all civilized governments which constitute relations with each other, and in the midst of their ignorant and ruthless clamor do not print the fact that the passage of this measure in the House of Representatives presented a proposition to send an American consul-general to Hayti, thus acknowledging the whole principle of the project which is now a law. Such are the straits and expedients of men who are forever sacrificing the patriot in the partisan.—*Philadelphia Press.*

HANGING UNION MEN.—A private letter from Lieut. Col. John G. Kelley, of the Seventh Virginia Infantry, dated Luray, Page county, June 7th, mentions that Shields' division had hastily got out of Luray on its way to Fredericksburg when Jackson came into the town. Jackson arrested two Union men of the place and directed them to be taken to Richmond. The soldiers having them in charge, hanged them over to one Sam Gallispie, a Georgian, who had a son shot in Shields's fight. Gallispie had the men shot, and directed their dead bodies to be taken home. The bodies were buried for more than a week. There is no doubt as to the truth of this.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

KANSAS CITY, June 10.—Advices from Fort Scott to the 13th state that detachments of the Second Ohio Cavalry arrived at this place to-day with one thousand head of fine beef cattle and eight hundred head of mules, horses, taken from Col Coffey's command on the morning of the 4th.

Our forces, five thousand strong, company with Robb's Second Indiana battery, under command of Gen. Doubleday, made an attack in the early hour on the morning of the 4th completely surprising the enemy. A part of Coffee's command is made up of Indians. All the ammunition and camp equippage fell into our hands. A regiment of union Indians are expected in a day or two. They are to be newly armed and equipped preparatory to marching South.

☞ Our special correspondent at Memphis states that the Rebel report of the burning of Vicksburg was not credited. He adds that many families who have been locked up by the Rebellion are now starting for the North.

M'CLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, Saturday, June 14, 1862.

The movements of the enemy to-day have been extensive and as yet are involved in mystery. Large bodies of troops have been seen moving down from the neighborhood of the Mechanicsville bridge and Richmond, towards the late battle field. Our pickets were yesterday driven in from Old Church, during which Capt. Royall of the cavalry was wounded, showing that the enemy design making a demonstration in that direction. A contraband who came in yesterday reported that a force of 3000 cavalry left Richmond on Wednesday, proceeding in the direction of Fredericksburg. This is probably the force which appeared at Old Church. The rebels reopened at daylight this morning. [At this point the wires to Washington were interrupted by lightning, too severe to forward the balance of his report.]

A sharp fire was opened from the artillery in front of Gen. Sumner. It lasted for about three hours; we had only one man killed and one wounded. A number of prominent citizens living between New Kent Court House and the Chickahominy have been arrested by order of Col. Ingalls on suspicion of communicating with the enemy.—There is no doubt that the rebel generals are daily advised of every movement of our troops by the people who have remained at home. The weather is hot and sultry.

MEMPHIS, June 12.—Secession symphathizers are becoming more bold daily in expression of their sentiments. The Union citizens complain that Col. Fitch's rule over the city is too lenient; that until assured better protection they cannot avow their sentiments. The Provost Marshal requires an oath from all applicants for passes or permits to ship goods, and the stringency of its requirements are such as have greatly caused considerable excitement in the city.

A officer occupying an important position on one of the railroads running to this city has just returned from Granada. General Hindman is said to have gone to Arkansas, with troops from that State, after the evacuation of Corinth. General Pope has reached Okalona. General Beauregard was still retreating, and Price was with him. Jeff. Thompson was at Granada, with less than two thousand men.

The rolling stock of the Memphis & Ohio R. R. was at St. Panola Station, this side of Granada. The Post office and Adams' Express office both open today.

MEMPHIS, June 12.—Two steamers leave to-day with cotton, sugar and molasses for St. Louis. Numbers of citizens are also leaving for the North.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—The following important dispatch has been received from Major Gen. M'Clellan:

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, June 5th, 1862

To Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

My dispatch of the 1st inst., stating that Gen. Casey's division, which was in the first line, gave way unaccountably and discreditably, was based upon official statements made to me before I arrived upon the field of battle, and while I was there, by several commanders. From statements to me subsequently by Gens. Casey and Naglee I am induced to believe that portions of the division behaved well, and made a most gallant stand against superior numbers, but at present the accounts are too conflicting to enable me to discriminate with certainty. When the facts are clearly ascertained the exceptional good conduct will be properly acknowledged.

(Signed) GEO. B. M'CLELLAN, Major General Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, June 16.—The Federals in the second day's fight at Chattanooga consisted of the Ninth Michigan, Thirty-ninth Indiana, First Wisconsin, Second Kentucky and Edgerton's Ohio batteries. The gallantry of our troops excited universal commendation.

A special banquet to Gen. Rosseau is now progressing at the Galt House. The most eminent men of Kentucky and distinguished army officers are present. The affair is a most brilliant success, the company large and enthusiastic. Speeches by Jas. Guthrie and other prominent men, and most excellent music.

PERHAPS one little incident may serve to show under what delusions the people of the South are actually laboring in reference to the character and purpose of the North. As Capt. Martin was riding towards the railway crossing, he observed a boy advancing out of the woods, followed by some women and children, all waving white flags. The boy advanced timidly, crying all the while and exclaiming "Please, sir, don't drown me—don't drown me!" "Why, my son, nobody will hurt you, why do you cry?" "Oh, sir," exclaimed the women, "they told us you would cut our throats or drown us," and, grasping his hand, they kissed it.—*Hanover Cor. N. Y. Times.*

☞ Norfolk is getting into better feelings; Union sentiment begins to find expression, and trade is reviving. An expedition to deep Creek, 15 miles from Norfolk, on Friday, discovered a Rebel post-office that kept regular communication with Richmond. It was, of course, broken up. It is thought there are no Rebel forces east of the Blackwater River, which is nearly 40 miles by rail from Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—Colonel Kane of the Bucktail regiment, in company with Capt. Taylor of the same regiment, a brother of Bayard Taylor, have arrived here having been paroled by the rebels. Col. Kane was only slightly wounded in the leg. The other prisoners taken were sent to Salisbury, N. C.

CUMBERLAND GAP.—The rumor that the rebels have evacuated Cumberland Gap is fully verified. The Military Board of Frankfort received a dispatch to that effect on Thursday, and the report is otherwise officially corroborated.—*Louisville Jour. 14th.*

☞ Guerrillas still linger along the Tennessee river. The steamer Autocrat, while coming down from Pittsburg Landing, received one hundred musket balls when near Duck river, but none of her passengers were injured.

☞ The very best medicines in use are those prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell. He is a graduate of the Penn. University, whose connection with that celebrated College of Medicine has conferred more distinction upon it, than its Diploma has upon him. His remedies have become household words not only in this country, but in almost every region of the earth inhabited by man. Their extraordinary fame has arisen from their extraordinary virtues, and these are certified by men of the highest station. We publish in our issue to-day, a document signed by the Mayors of the great cities in the United States, Canadas, Mexico, Peru, Chilli and Brazil, each of whom certify that the physicians and druggists of their respective localities have given their assurance of the uniform good effects and superior virtues of Doctor, Ayer's preparations. This is evidence which should satisfy the most skeptical, of their efficacy, and we beg our readers to refer to it. Especially do they speak with glowing praise of his Sarsaparilla—the beneficial effects and truly remarkable cures that have been realized from its use. [New York Sunday times.]

MARRIED—By the Rev. John Brown of Freedom, on the 4th inst., Mr. THOMAS A. MCDONALD, of Freedom, to Miss LOUISA JANE GOURLEY, of Rochester; all of Beaver County.

On the 12th inst., by Rev. J. M. Smith, Mr. J. B. POTTER, and Miss M. A. SHROADS, both of Beaver Co., Pa.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. John Brown, of Freedom, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. MATTHEW J. INGRAM, to Miss MARTHA A. NEIL, both of Allegheny Co., Pa.

Bridge Lettings.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday, the 27th day of June instant, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 3 p. m. the County Commissioners will receive sealed proposal, at their office in Beaver, for the building of two Wooden Bridges and Stone Abutments over Block House Run—one where the State Road crosses between Rochester and New Brighton, and the other where the State Road between New Brighton and Harmony crosses the same at Benj. Townsend's. A Plan and Specifications thereof may be seen at the office. By Order,

RICH'D. H. AGNEW, *Clerk.*

Commissioners Office, Beaver, June 18, '62.

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of M'CONNELL & DARRAGH, Fallston, engaged in the Foundry and Machine Business, was duly dissolved on the 3d day of June, 1862. The books of the late firm will be settled by M. Darragh & Co., at their office in Fallston, Beaver county, Pa., where they will continue said business in all its branches. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm will please call and settle immediately. DAVID M'CONNELL, MATTISON DARRAGH.

Fallston, je10, 62* S. H. DARRAGH.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of SAMUEL HANNA, late of Chippewa township, Beaver county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscribers properly authenticated for settlement.

JOS. SHARP,
JOS. D. HANNA,
Executors.

je18—*

STATE & COUNTY TAX.

THE County Treasurer will attend in the several Townships and Boroughs, for the purpose of receiving the County and State Taxes for 1862, at the times and places designated below, viz:

North Sewickly,	June	11, N. Hazeal's.
Franklin,	do	12, W. & C. Phillis.
Marion,	do	13, G. Hartzell's.
Pulaski,	do	14, E. Wallace's.
Fallston,	do	17, Toll House,
New Brighton,	do	18, Edgar's Hotel.
New Sewickly,	do	19, Geo. Rauscher's.
Economy,	do	20, W. Breitenstein's.
do	do	21, Mrs. Bryan's.
Big Beaver,	do	24, Mrs. Miller's.
Chippewa,	do	25, Mrs Cunningham's
Ohio,	do	26, Aber's store
Ohio & S. Beaver,	do	27, Kerr's store.
South Beaver,	do	30, Jos. Lawrence's.
Darlington twp.,	July	1, J. P. Dilworth's.
do boro,	do	2, A. J. Cook's.
Moon,	do	7, W. Elliott, Esq's.
Raccoon,	do	8, D. Ewing's.
Independence,	do	9, J. Holmes',
do & Hopewell	do	10, Orr's store.
Hopewell,	do	11, Robert Scott's.
Hookstown bor,	do	14, T. T. McKibben's.
do & Greene tp	do	15, do
Hanover & Greene	do	16, G. Miller's.
Frankfort boro,	do	17, H. McCutcheon's.
Hanover village,	do	18, Short's store
Borough tp,	do	19, Treasure's office.

☞ Payment can be made in any adjoining districts. G. C. BRADSHAW, Treasurer.

apr16,62

J. O. WILSON. S. D. M'ELROY. JAMES FINLAY

WILSON, M'ELROY & CO.,

54 Wood St., PITTSBURG.

Have now their SPRING STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

Complete. Extra inducements offered to Cash buyers. (mh19.

JOHN B. WILLIAMS, BARBER & HAIR-DRESSER,

(Shop one door east of Proudley's Hotel,)

BRIDGEWATER, PENN'A.

TOBACCO—Anderson's Fine Cut, Natera Leaf, Grant's, Baltimore Plug, and Cut and Dry, at HENRY'S

SCHOOL SATCHELS, only 10 cents, at HENRY'S

RYE COFFEE, Ground Coffee, and Extract of Coffee, at HENRY'S

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS And Ointment.

ALL WHO have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care that they be amply supplied with those Pills and Ointment, and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS AND COLDS AFFECTING TROOPS

Will be speedily removed and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS.

These feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly a produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY INDUCED BY OVER FATIGUE,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined pr unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION! INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotchings and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, OR SABRE OR THE BULLET, SORES OR BRUISES,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's knapsack and Seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

May 7.

MARRIAGE.

ITS loves and hates, sorrows and angers, hopes and fears, regrets and joys: MANHOOD, how lost, how restored; the nature, treatment and radical cure of spermatorhœa or seminal weakness; involuntary emissions, sexual debility and impediments to marriage generally; nervousness, consumption, fits, mental and physical incapacity, resulting from SELF-ABUSE—are fully explained in the MARRIAGE GUIDE, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This most extraordinary book should be in the hands of every young person contemplating marriage, and every man or woman who desires to limit the number of their offspring to their circumstances. Every pain, disease and ache incidental to youth, maturity and old age, is fully explained; every particle of knowledge that should be known is here given. It is full of engravings. In fact, it discloses secrets that every one should know; still it is a book that must be locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of twenty-five cents in specie or postage stamps.

Address DR. WM. YOUNG, 416 Spruce st., above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ *Afflicted and Unfortunate,* no matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the notorious QUACKS—native or foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's book, and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publication, at his office, 416 Spruce Street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ Office hours from 9 to 3, daily. [mar26

THE

SATURDAY MORNING POST.

The best Family Newspaper in

WESTERN PENN'A.

And the only Democratic Union Sheet in Pittsburg.

ESTABLISHED IN 1804.

It contains all the CURRENT NEWS OF THE DAY reliable, Monetary, Market and Commercial reports and a choice selection of Tales, Poetry, Literary and Scientific Articles, Valuable Statistical Information, Agricultural News, &c.

—ALSO—

The Latest Telegraphic News.

Embracing every important Item of News, Foreign and Domestic, Congressional Intelligence, Legislative Proceedings, &c., &c.

Terms; $1 *per annum for a Single Copy; or* 11 *Copies one year for* $10.

ADDRESS JAMES P. BARR, Editor and Proprietor.

Corner Fifth and Wood sts., Pittsburg Pa.

☞ Send your money by mail at my risk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of JAMES M. LITTELL, late of Raccoon township, Beaver County, Penn'a dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN M'HENRY, Jr. Adm'r

june4,

CATSUP, Pepper Sauce, Porte Monaies, Pass Books, Note and Letter Paper, Envelopes &c., &c. at HENRY'S.

TIME TABLE.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH, R. R.

Beaver Station—GOING EAST.

Commencing Monday, May 5, 1862.—Trains leave Beaver Station as follows:

7:55 A. M.	Arrives at Pittsburgh,	9:15 A. M.
2:05 P. M.	" "	3:25 P. M.
6:50 P. M.	" "	8:00 P. M.

GOING WEST—

Trains leave Pittsburgh as follows:

6:10 A. M.	Arrives at Beaver,	7:25 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	" "	5:20 P. M.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, *Pres't.*

F. R. MYERS, *Gen'l Ticket Agent.*

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.

Rochester Station—GOING EAST.

	Leaves Rochester.	Arr. at Pitts.
1st Brigh'n	Accom. 5:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
2d "	" 6:45 A. M.	8:40 A. M.
Alliance	" 8:45 A. M.	10:40 A. M.
1st Brigh'n	" 12:34 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
2d Brigh'n	" 2:15 P. M.	3:26 P. M.
Mail,	2:00 P. M.	8:10 P. M.
1st Express,	12:50 A. M.	2:00 A. M.
2d Express,	2:40 P. M.	7:45 P. M.

GOING WEST—

	Leaves Pitts.	Arr. at Rochester.
1st Brigh'n	Accom. 8:50 A. M.	10:25 A. M.
2d Brigh'n	" 11:50 A. M.	1:26 P. M.
Alliance	" 3:00 P. M.	4:55 P. M.
1st Brigh'n	" 4:30 P. M.	6:01 P. M.
2d Brigh'n	" 6:20 P. M.	8:00 P. M.
Mail,	7:10 A. M.	8:40 A. M.
1st Express,	1:00 A. M.	2:10 A. M.
2d Express,	12:50 P. M.	2:00 P. M.

AUG. BRADLEY, Supt., E. D.

LIST OF LETTERS, UNCALLED FOR, remaining in the Post Office at Rochester, Pa., May 15th, 1862:

Bennett Miss Mary A	Pierolt Domonico
Davis Miss Sarah	Plasb Mons Johann
Daniels Robert J	Rhodes Miss M A
Devit James	Rochester S M & Co
Fletcher Lorenzo	Stewart A
Hasley J W	Swanger Miss M A
Johnson Samuel	Smith Mr
Kirchner Miss E	Shuster Miss Clarinda
Layton Mrs M J	Stevenson David
Lembrick Adam	Sholes H H
M'Kee Mrs Martha	Wheeler Mr

T. M. TAYLOR, P. M.

Quarterly Statement

OF THE BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY. New Brighton, May, 7, 1862.

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills Discounted, active	$54,365 49
do do do under protest	300 00
State Loan	5,000 00
Furniture and Office Fixtures	1,958 95
Due from Banks and Bankers	1,197 77
Notes and Checks of other Banks	7,472 58
Coin in Vault	18,765 53
U. S. Treasury Notes, (7 30-100)	4,850 00
Protest accounts	1 56
Total	$93,912 88

LIABILITIES.

Stock paid in	$49,725 00
Notes in Circulation	8,870 00
Dividends unpaid	2,219 75
Depositors	31,372 33
Profits and Earnings	147 16
Due to Banks	1,578 64
Total:	$93,912 88

BEAVER COUNTY, ss: Before me, a notary public, in and for said County, came Edward Hoops, Cashier of the Bank of Beaver County, who being duly affirmed according to law, deposeth that the above statement is correct and true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS.

Affirmed and subscribed before me this 7th day of May, 1862. CHAS. HOOPS, Deputy Notary Public.

Dividend No. 8.

BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY, New Brighton, May 9, 1862.

THE BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY has, this day, declared a Dividend of *Four per cent.* on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand to Stockholders or their legal representatives.

may12 EDWARD HOOPS, *Cashier.*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BEAVER COUNTY.

No. 37 June term, '61.
And W'm M'Clure's Adm'r vs Thomas Chahay. } Foreign attachment. Copy of Note and affidavit filed. Claim $106 00 with int'st, &c.

SEAL And now to wit, May 1st, 1862, Rule on Prothonotary to assess damages, after due notice by publication.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the above Rule, I will proceed to assess the damages in this case, at the Prothonotary's office, in Beaver, on the 14th of June, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M. Attest:

may-7 62 M. WEYAND, Prothy.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF

Human Misery.

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope; Price 6 cts:

A LECTURE BY DR. CULVERWELL, ON THE CAUSE AND CURE of Spermatorhœa, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy; Impaired Nutrition of the Body; Lassitude; Weakness of the Limbs and the Back; Indisposition, and Incapacity for study and Labor; Dullness of Apprehension; Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society; Love of Solitude; Timidity; Self-Distrust; Dizziness; Headache, Affections of the Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions, and Sexual Incapacity; the Consequences of youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.

☞ This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self-afflicted evils, may be removed without medicine and without Dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.

127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4586.

LIST OF LETTERS, UNCALLED FOR, remaining in the Post office at Beaver C. H. Pa., May 15th, 1862:

Black C	Huston Wm
Brown Sarah	Ingles Andrew
Cook Sam'l C	Kennedy Robt
Culverson John	McClausland Marg't
Calvin Mary J	McGregor R G
Christy Hannah	McCaughtity Wm
Dickey Dinnah	Nowers W G
Finley Nancy	Newell Wm
Fisher Mary	Newmyers A
Glass Dora A	Porter D T
Green Silas	Reed Mrs Nancy
Graham Mrs S J	Tomlinson Mahlon

Persons calling for letters in the above List will please say they advertised.

M. J. ANDERSON P. M.

Stray Mare.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in Big Beaver township, Beaver county, on the evening of the 24th of April, a small Bay Mare, about 5 years old, shod all around, saddle marks, off hind bough enlarged by a cut or bruise; no other marks perceivable. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property pay charges and take her away, or otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

june11 3t JAMES K. CALHOUN.

RAIL-ROAD HOUSE,

ADAM JOHNSON, PRO'R, ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—Lemon and Vanilla, at HENRY'S.

New Goods!!

B. S. RANGER,

Bridgewater, Pa.,

HAS just received a large assortment of SPRING GOODS,

which will be offered at *PANIC PRICES,* Amongst his stock can, at all times, be found a variety of

DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., &c.,

IRON & STEEL, all varieties.

NAILS by the pound or keg.

WHITE LEAD and VARNISH.

LARD, SPERM, LINSEED & CARBON OILS

WINDOW GLASS, all sizes,

QUEENSWARE, LOOKING-GLASSES, &c., All of which will be sold low for Cash, or Country Produce.

Bridgewater, May 7, 1862.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BEAVER COUNTY.

Mary Jane Eaton vs Jos. Minesinger, } No. 16, June Term, 1861. Foreign Attachment. Statement of acc't and Affidavit filed. Claim $17,99, with interest, &c.

SEAL And now to wit, May 1st, 1862, Rule on Prothonotary to assess damages, after due notice by publication.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of foregoing Rule, I will proceed to assess the damages in this case, at the Prothonotary's office, in Beaver, on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

may7 Attest: M. WEYAND, Proth'y.

Estate of David Minis, Jr., M.D., Dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Wills, &c., of the county of Beaver, upon the estate of DAVID MINIS, Jr, M. D., dec'd., late of Borough th., in said county, to the subscriber residing in the Borough of Beaver, in said county. Debtors will make payment, and creditors present their claims duly authenticated to the undersigned.

DANIEL AGNEW, Administrator.

April 12.

JAS. C. GRIERSON,

WHOLESALE

Grocer & Commission Merchant,

Also Dealer in

FLOUR, FEED AND PRODUCE GENERALLY,

No. 8 SMITHFIELD ST.

Opposite the Monongahela House, PITTSBURGH, PA.

"The Union,"

Arch Street above Third,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Upton S. Newcomer, Prop'r.

THIS Hotel is central. Convenient by Passenger Railway Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the Travelling Public.

TERMS, $1.50 PER DAY.

JESSE JOHNSON,

General Commission Merchant

AND

Dealer in Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Country Produce, Wines and Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c.

Office and Warehouse, No. 237 South 23 street

Philadelphia.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignments aug. 28.

CARBON OIL, 35 cents per gallon, at HENRY'S.

Beaver Hotel,

JOSEPH HALL, Proprietor,

Beaver, Pa.

HAVING thoroughly fitted up this house, he is now prepared to accommodate his friends, and the public generally, in the most satisfactory manner. may62

"The Howe Sewing Machine,"

SOLD BY

A. M. M'GREGOR,

CORNER PENN & ST. CLAIR STS.,

PITTSBURG, PENN'A.,

NEEDS ONLY TO BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED. [ap22—6m.

Sterling House,

No. 107 Second Street

(BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET)

PITTSBURG, PENN'A.

BOARDING BY THE MEAL, DAY OR WEEK.

Terms Very Moderate. [ap30

J. H. CUNNINGHAM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office in Gen. Wilson's Office

NORTH SIDE OF THE DIAMOND,

BEAVER, PA. ap30,62

SCOTT HOUSE.

B. D. MARKER, PROP'R,

Cor. Irwin St. & Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE "SCOTT HOUSE" is one of the largest and best arranged Hotels in the Iron City, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to maintain its well earned reputation. Its location, is convenient to the Bridges and Railroad stations, specially commends it to the traveling public

MILO A. TOWNSEND

DEALER IN

BOOKS STATIONERY,

Wall Paper,

TOYS AND FANCY ARTICLES.

no6. NEW BRIGHTON PA.

A. R. THOMSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Office, corner of Third street and the Diamond,

BEAVER, PA.

may 21.

Kerr's Hotel,

Third Street, Beaver, Penn'a

S. KERR, Proprietor.

WHITE LEAD, at HENRY'S.

OIL CANS, best in use, at HENRY'S.

TEAS—Young Hyson, Black and Imperial, at HENRY'S.

BUGGY WHIPS, only 25 cents, at HENRY'S.

SOAPS—Rosin, Proctor & Gamble's, German, Castile, Palm and Fancy, at HENRY'S.

KOLLOCK'S

Dandelion Coffee.

THIS preparation, made from the best JAVA Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee, will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and Cakes. Price 15 cents.

Manufactured by

M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,

Corner of Broad and Chestnut streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

mar26.

LIST OF LETTERS, UNCALLED FOR, remaining in the Post Office at New Brighton, Pa., May 15th, 1862.

Beckwith & Gould	Powers Hon
Bates B M	Robinson H Wm Capt
Braley John	Tarby Miss Bridget
Brian Mrs Jane	Wecad George
Evans Harrison	Wallace James
Johnston Adam 2	Wily Michael
Piersol John	Wilson Miss Nancy J
Plumer Thomas	Young Miss Susan

Persons calling for letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised.

J. C. BOYLE P. M.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BEAVER COUNTY.

No. 68, Sept. Term, 1861. Foreign Attachment, 1862.
James Dundas et al. vs Thomas T. Reno. } Judgment by default. Copy of due bill and affidavit of claim for $63,00, with interest from Mar. 18, 1853. Filed.

SEAL And now, to wit: May 15, 1862, Rule for the Prothonotary to assess the damages and liquidate the amount of the judgment in this case on the 28th day of June, 1862.

A true extract from the Record.

may21 Attest: M. WEYAND, Pro.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of A. D. Gilliland, New Brighton, engaged in the business of merchandise, was duly dissolved on the 19th day of April, 1862. The Books will be settled at the store of M. Gilliland. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm, will please call and settle immediately, as the Books will be closed without delay.

A. D. GILLILAND,
M. GILLILAND.

New Brighton, May 19, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of MARY ALEXANDER, late of Hopewell township, Beaver county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly autenticated for settlement.

ARCH'D JOHNSTON, Administrator.

May 7, 1862.

PITTSBURG WATER CURE.

NO Curative Agency is superior to HYDROPATHY for the treatment of all forms of Diseases, and no Institution in this country possesses greater facilities for its administration than this.

☞ For Pictorial Circular address

DR. W. N. HAMBLETON, Pittsburg, Pa.

NEW

MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,

BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

(Four Doors below Dr. Sargent's Drug Store.)

may7,62—1y. MRS. & MISS RENO.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed from the shop, lately occupied by him opposite Mr. John Barclay's store to the shop next door to Kerr's Hotel, on Third Street Beaver, where he is ready and willing to attend to all orders in his line of business—Boot AND SHOEMAKING—with promptness and dispatch.

apr2 1862 HENRY MERZ.

JOHN B. YOUNG,

Att'y at Law,

(DISTRICT ATTORNEY.)

☞ Office in the Court House.

Jan. 20, 1862

Lost or Stolen.

ON Wednesday Evening 21st, a Shepherd pup, about four Months old, Black colour with a mixture of white and tan, and long hair. Any person delivering the same at my place or giving information where he may be found, will be liberally rewarded.

W. W. IRWIN, Near New Brighton, Beaver Co., Pa.

may28.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on estate of Robert Ramsey, dec'd., late of Hanover Township, Beaver county, Pa., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement. ELI RAMSEY,

may28 Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the Estate of Wm. Scott, dec'd., late of Chippewa tp., Beaver county, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in Brighton tp., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ANDREW WATTERSON, Executor.

may28

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of CAPT. SAMUEL SMITH, late of Smith's Ferry, Ohio township, Beaver County, Penn'a, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SLENTZ, of same tp.

may28. Administrator.

Do You Want Employment.

I OFFER a pleasant business for the Spring and Summer, with large profits. Send for my new circular, containing full information.

Address GEO. EDW'D SEARS,

mar26. 181 William St., N. Y.

BENTEL, ARBUCKLE & CO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARBON OIL,

ROCHESTER,

BEAVER COUNTY, PA. [ap2

WILLOW WARE, Lamps, Shades, and Lamp Chimneys, HENRY'S.

MAYORS OF THE Great Cities.

We, the undersigned Mayors, hereby certify that the Druggists, Apothecaries, and Physicians of our several cities have signed a document of assurance to us that AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has been found to be a remedy of great excellence, and worthy the confidence of the community.

HON. JAMES COOK, Mayor of LOWELL, MASS.

HON. ALBIN BEARD, Mayor of NASHUA, N. H.

HON. E. W. HARRINGTON, Mayor of MANCHESTER, N. H.

HON. JOHN ABBOTT, Mayor of CONCORD, N. H.

HON. A. H. BULLOCK, Mayor of WORCESTER, MASS.

HON. NATH'L SILSBEE, Mayor of SALEM, MASS.

HON. F. W. LINCOLN, Jr., Mayor of BOSTON, MASS.

HON. WM. M. RODMAN, Mayor of PROVIDENCE, R. I.

HON. AMOS W. PRENTICE, Mayor of NORWICH, CONN.

HON. J. N. HARRIS, Mayor of NEW LONDON, CONN.

HON. CHAS. S. RODIER, Mayor of MONTREAL, C. E.

HON. D. F. TIEMANN, Mayor of NEW YORK CITY.

HON. H. M. KINSTREY, Mayor of HAMILTON, C. W.

HON. ADAM WILSON, Mayor of TORONTO, C. W.

HON. R. M. BISHOP, Mayor of CINCINNATI, OHIO.

HON. I. H. CRAWFORD, Mayor of LOUISVILLE, KY.

HON. JOHN SLOAN, Mayor of LYONS, IOWA.

HON. JAMES McFEETERS, Mayor of BOWMANVILLE, C. W.

HON. JAMES W. NORTH, Mayor of AUGUSTA, ME.

HON. HENRY COOPER, Jr., Mayor of HALLOWELL, ME.

HON. JAMES S. BEEK, Mayor of FREDERICTON, N. B.

HON. WILLARD NYE, Mayor of NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

HON. J. BLAISDELL, Mayor of FALL RIVER, MASS.

HON. W. H. CRANSTON, Mayor of NEWPORT, R. I.

HON. FRED STAHL, Mayor of GALENA, ILL.

HON. JOHN HODGDEN, Mayor of DUBUQUE, IOWA.

HON. THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD, Mayor of CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

HON. ROBERT BLAIR, Mayor of TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

HON. R. D. BAUGH, Mayor of MEMPHIS, TENN.

HON. GERARD STITH, Mayor of NEW ORLEANS, LA.

HON. H. D. SCRANTON, Mayor of ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HON. DE WITT C. GROVE, Mayor of UTICA, N. Y.

HON. GEO. WILSON, Mayor of PITTSBURG, PA.

HON. C. H. BUHL, Mayor of DETROIT, MICH.

HON. HEMAN L. PAGE, Mayor of MILWAUKIE, WIS.

HON. W. W. VAUGHN, Mayor of RACINE, WIS.

HON. A. FARR, Mayor of KENOSHA, WIS.

HON. JOHN C. HAINES, Mayor of CHICAGO, ILL.

HON. M. J. A. HEATH, Mayor of SELMA, ALA.

HON. A. J. NOBLE, Mayor of MONTGOMERY, ALA.

HON. W. S. HOLYBAD, Mayor of COLUMBUS, GA.

DON ESPARTERO MANUEL, Mayor of VERA CRUZ.

DON PIETRE DE CABALLO, Mayor of MEXICO.

DON ESTEPHANIE RODRIGUES, Mayor of HAVANA.

DON ANTONIO ECHEVERA, Mayor of LIMA, PERU.

DON M. G. MILANGNO, Mayor of VALPARAISO, CHILI.

DON MARO SESQUIPEDALIA, Mayor of RIO JANEIRO, BRAZIL.

Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

**Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the

To a Secession Sympathizer.

'Twill be no thanks to you, good sir!
'Twill be no thanks to you,
When our troops come marching home from war,
The Red, the White, the Blue,
Still floating o'er them like a cloud
Of glory as they come,
While a nation's blessing, long and loud,
Shall shout their welcome home!

Oh! then, 'twill be no thanks to you!
You frowned upon their toil;
At best, 'twas folly in your view—
Until you saw the spoil.
You sighed, and looked amazing wise
At Justice's long delay,
And talked about a "Compromise"
To keep the hounds at bay.

Oh! yes, 'twill be no thanks to you!
You never spoke one word
Where heart and hands and all were due,
That I have ever heard—
One cheering word of sympathy,
One patriotic prayer—
One word of faith and hope, to be
A charm against despair.

Yet, you shall reap what they have sowed,
A country shall be yours;
For heroes' blood in streams has flowed,
A richness that endures.
Go, eat the fat, and drink the sweet
Bought by the brave and true—
And yet, remember, as you eat,
It is no thanks to you!

A Quaker Jumping a Ditch.

Hezekiah Broadbrim was a fat Quaker in the State of New Jersey, who sold molasses, cod-fish, china, earthenware, clothes and all sorts of liquors. We like the Quaker in deed as well as in name, and Hezekiah was a hickory quaker. He was somewhat of an old bachelor, and had a sister that was somewhat of an old maid. But she was the best creature alive; straight as a candle, blooming as a rose, and smiling as charity. Her name was Dorcas.

Hezekiah and Dorcas walked on one Sunday afternoon, in the blooming month of May, to breathe the fresh air, and view the meadows. The walking was smooth and delightful, with no manner of obstructions, except here and there a ditch full of water, spanned by a few hedges, and too wide for a man of ordinary jumping capacity to cross at a single bound. But Hezekiah valued himself as a fat people commonly do, on his ability, and, instead of walking a few rods for the sake of a bridge, he must needs leap every ditch he came to.

"Thee'd better not try that, Hezekiah," said his kind and considerate sister.

"Never thee mind, Dorcas," replied Hezekiah, "there's no danger; I've jumped a bigger ditch when I wasn't half my present size."

"All that's very likely, but recollect thee's grown exceedingly pursy since thee was a young man."

"Pursy! Well, if I have, that's no reason why I shouldn't be as agile as before; I tell thee, Dorcas, I can jump this ditch without so much as touching a finger."

"Aye, but thee'll touch thy feet to the bottom."

"Thee's but a woman, Dorcas, and thy fears magnify this ditch even to a river. Now, stand thee aside, that I may have room according to my abilities."

"Nay, brother Hezekiah, thee'd better not. The ditch is wide and the bottom muddy—and thee'll assurely spoil thy Sunday clothes, if no worse."

"O, fudge for your fears, girl, they shall not stay me a jot. Nay, do not hold me, for I'm resolved to jump this ditch, if it were merely to convince thee of my agility."

Accordingly Hezekiah went back a few yards in order that he might have a fair run, and that the impulse thereof might carry him over. Having retraced far enough, he came forward with a momentum proportion to his weight and velocity—and found himself in the ditch. The water splashed around on all sides, and bespotted the Sunday clothes of Dorcas, who could not, with all her Quaker sobriety and kind feeling, help bursting in a loud laugh. There was Hezekiah showing his agility, and floundering in the mud like a whale. The water was not so deep as to be dangerous, and the scene was too irresistibly comic for even a saint to abstain from laughing, though on the Lord's day.

At length when her risibility would allow her power of speech, Dorcas kindly held out her hand and said, "come hither, Hezekiah, and I'll help thee out."

"Well, well," returned the flounderer, in a tone of vexation, "thee does well Dorcas, to stand there and laugh at me—as though it were mere sport to see me stick in the mud and water up to my very middle."

"Nay, nay, Hezekiah; thee has shown thy agility so marvelously that I could not help being pleased for the life of me—and now I take shame to myself for opposing thee so strenuously, or for having doubted thy capacity for jumping. But if thee's satisfied with thy exploit, and ready to come forth, I'll lend thee a hand to help thee out."

Thus saying, Dorcas drew near to the ditch—but Hezekiah having got himself in by his unaided power, declared he would get himself out in the same way. But the mud was deep and adhesive; and as he got one foot out he got the other in; and thus he continued to labor and plunge till he was satisfied that his own ability was better calculated to help him in than to help him out of the ditch. He grew wroth—

"Don't thee swear, brother Hezekiah," interrupted Dorcas.

"Swear," roared Hezekiah, "thee'd swear too if thee was in here!"

"Swear not at all, Hezekiah, but even lend me thy hand, and I'll use my ability to pull thee out, according to the scripture, which sayeth: If thine ox or thine ass fall into a ditch on the Sabbath day—

"Now, sister Dorcas, thee is too bad. Verily, thee should not make me so heavy as the former animal, nor so stupid as the latter."

"As to thy weight," returned Dorcas, "thee must be pretty well satisfied by this time; and as for thy stupidity, it were indeed unsisterly to liken thee to the long eared animal. But if thee is satisfied on these points, and will forthwith reach me thine hand, I'll do as much as in me lieth to bring thee safe to land."

Hezekiah was pretty well convinced by this time, that his own ability would never fetch him out; wherefore, humbly reaching his hand to Dorcas, he said,—"Verily, sister, I will accept thy aid, inasmuch as my own ability has deceived me."

Dorcas kindly lent her assistance; and pulling vigorously, Hezekiah at length came to land. Shaking off mud and water like a spaniel, he returned home; but charging his sister by the way never to mention how he came to his castrophe. Dorcas promised of course; and as she was a girl of truth and kind feelings, she was as good as her word. But once or twice when they were in company with sundry other Quakers, discussing soberly about matters and things, Dorcas, looking archly at another girl, merely said—"Did I ever tell thee, Rachel, how brother Hezekiah on Sunday—"

Hezekiah turned an embarrasing and imploring look towards her, and she said:

"Nay, nay, Hezekiah, I'm not going to tell—but merely to ask if I ever had told how thee showed thy agility one Sunday, and jumped in the middle of a ditch."

A GHOST STORY.

A gentleman took a fancy to a certain elegant villa in a charming part of one of the loveliest counties in England. On inquiring about the rent it seemed to him so extraordinarily low that he objected to take it, suspecting that there must be something radically wrong in the building. The proprietor assured him there was nothing of the kind, but informed him that objection in the neighborhood to the villa was that it had the reputation of being haunted. He laughed at the vulgar superstition, and at once accepted the terms and moved into the cottage.

He was not very long in it before his domestics informed him of strange noises which they had repeatedly heard in the night. They had distinctly listened to the opening of a door, and heard the steps of a man ascending the stairs. Another door was then opened, water was poured out, and the sound of washing hands was unmistakably audible. After a short time the window was opened and the water was thrown out; the window was then closed, and, shortly after, steps were heard descending, and the house door opened and closed. This, the servents declared, they had severally and collectively listened to numerous times. The gentleman could not gainsay their statements; for himself and his wife had, at different times, listened to the same unaccountable proceedings.

On one occasion, particularly, on the arrival of the ghost at the house door, several persons went out to meet him. He ascended, as usual, the staircase; went through his regular ablutions, and departed, as was his custom. But, though they followed him, their ears alone were convinced of the presence of some being. They could see nothing, notwithstanding every one of the party was provided with a light. These nocturnal visits were continued so regularly that the gentleman was at last compelled to abandon the villa, for the simple reason that no servant would remain there with him.

Here is a poser! We may laugh at the credulity of those who are frightened at ghosts and at mysterious sounds; but how are we to account for them? I remember having heard that, at the Patersville, in the county of Meath, the sound of Col. Tucker's footsteps periodically terrified and, perhaps, still terrifies, the present inmates, although the veteran to whom the property belonged departed this life many years ago.

The only rational explanation of these phenomena was adduced by our fellow-travelers the American consul. According to him, apertures in the ground, or subterranean cavities, forming natural tubes, often act as conductors of sound, so that what may be done in one house, at a distance, will be audible in another. He remembered in a hotel in his State (Delaware) the sound of the trampling of horses in a stable; which was situated some 200 yards off, was heard as distinctly as if the horses had occupied the chambers of the hotel. Many ghost stories and mysterious rappings can, no doubt, be explained upon the same principle.

☞ A newspaper correspondent with General Curtis's army at Forsyth, Missouri, gives the following account of a man who deserves to be called an unconditional Unionist:—"In Carroll County a man was tried for boldly avowing Union sentiments. He defied his tormentors, and said he 'would stick to the Union as long as there was a piece left.' He was told that the Union was broken so fine, that a piece could not be found. 'Then,' said he, 'I will hang to the stump, and when the the stump is gone, I will hang to the hole the stump came out of.' He was released."

☞ It is common in the rebel Confederacy to call Beauregard "the Southren game cock." He seems just, now to be a cock with his comb cut, his tail feathers pulled out, and his gizzard out of order.—*Prentice.*

☞ A smile may be bright while the heart is sad. The rainbow is, beautiful in the air while beneath is the moaning of the sea.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND!

ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

LONG marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the soldier must endure, MOTHERS, REMEMBER THIS, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a pot of this ALL HEALING & COOLING Salves will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

SABRE CUTS AND GUNSHOT WOUNDS

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightly wounds.

WIVES AND SISTERS OF OUR VOLUNTEERS

You cannot put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY SALVE.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized the most VIOLENT PAINS, COUGHS and SUFFOCATING HOARSENESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted a few Pills taken night and morning, and the ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing or DANGEROUS COUGH. Therfore we say to the whole army,

SOLDIERS ATTENTION!!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the Soldier in Camp, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, SCURVY, SORES and SCROFULOUS ERUPTIONS, all disappear like a charm before these PILLS AND OINTMENT, and now while the Cry rings throughout the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each box.

May 7,

J. O. WILSON. S. B. M'ELROY. JAMES FINLAY

WILSON, M'ELROY & CO.,

54 Wood St.,

PITTSBURG.

Have now their SPRING STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

Complete. Extra inducements offered to Cash buyers. (mh19.

TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

School Books and Stationery at Whole sale.

The subscriber has always on hand Osgood's & M'Guffey's Speller & Readers, Ray's, Arithmetics, Stoddard's Arithmetic, Pinneo's Grammars, Bibles, &c., Testaments, Letter Cap and Commercial Note papers, Envelopes, Blank Books, Puss Books, Steel Pens and Holders, Copy Books, Slates, Ink, Ink stands, Bonnet Boards, &c., &c.

Usual discount for cash. Goods packed and delivered to any part of the city.

ROBT. S. DAVIS,
73 Wood st., Pittsburg
feb:18

A NEW

AND BEAUTIFUL EDITION

OF THE

MISTAKES OF EDUCATED MEN.

BY JOHN S. HART, LL. D.,

12MO., muslin, price 50 cents: paper covers, 25 cents. Copies of this book will be sent by mail on receipt of the price, in postage stamps. Pleas address

J. C. GARRIGUES, Publisher,
148 South Fourth street, Phil'a, Pa.
mar26.

MME. DEMOREST'S

Quarterly Mirror of Fashions,

With Great Improvements and Additions,

THE SUMMER NUMBER CONTAINS

FOUR LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION-PLATES, THREE FULL-SIZED PATTERNS OF DRESSES,

COMPRISING THE

New French Waist, an Elegant Sleeve, and a Misses Sack, and a Sheet of New and Beautiful

BRAID AND EMBROIDERING PATTERNS,

Together with nearly 100 Engravings of all the novelties for

Summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmmigs, Children's Dresses, &c.,

And valuable information to Milliners, Dress Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World, published 473 Broadway, N. Y., and sold everywhere at 25 cents, or sent by mail, post free, on receipt of the am't in stamps or silver. Year $1,00 with the following valuable premium.

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 cents worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying postage.

☞ Splendid Inducements to Canvassers.

☞ Summer No. now ready.

MACKERAL, Molasses, and New York Syrup, at HENRY'S.

PHOENIX

LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE FRAME

MANUFACTORY.

NOS. 221 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET,
178 & 179 GRAND STREET AND 215
CENTRE STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1833. N. Y. ESTABLISHED 1838

THIS Establishment has been in successful operation for 24 years, and is the largest of the kind in the United States. We have on hand or manufacture to order every description of Looking-glass, Picture and Portrait Frames, Plain and Ornamental Pier, Wall, Oval & Mantel Glasses, Connecting Cornices, Base and Bracket Tables, with Marble Slabs, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c., &c. Mouldings for Picture Frames, in lengths suitable for transportation, either Gilt, Bronze, Rosewood, Oak, Zebra, Birdseye, Mahogany, &c. Our new manufactory and extensive facilities enable us to furnish any article in our line as good as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Dealers are invited to call upon us

When they visit New York. We claim to be able to supply to supply them with every article in our line which they can possibly purchase elsewhere.

☞ Orders by mail attended to with promptness. Do not fail to call when you visit New York.

Office & Warerooms, No. 215 Centre St., N. Y.

HORACE V SIGLER, *Agent.*

May 7—3 mos.

GREAT

BARGAINS

IN NEW

Spring and Summer

Dry Goods,

AT

E. R. GARDNER & CO'S,

92 MARKET ST.,

PITTSBURG, PA.

BEAVER

SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE.

Rev. R. T. Taylor, A. M., Prin.
Mrs. A. S. Taylor, Governess.

A FIRST CLASS SCHOOL FOR THE EDUCation of Young Ladies. Special care given in the Primary and Preparatory Departments.

All expenses except Tuition and Washing, per term of fourteen weeks..... $33 00

Tuition from $3 50 to $8 00 including languages.

No efforts spared to make the school worthy of the confidence of its patrons.

☞ Send for a Catalogue.

AMBROTYPES!!

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL, LIFE-LIKE PICTURES can now be had at the

COURT-HOUSE, IN BEAVER.

These pictures are not mere dauba, but warranted SUPERIOR to any that have ever been made in Beaver county, by any other artist. To be convinced, call and examine specimens. I will remain but a few weeks.

☞ Gallery in the same room occupied by me in 1857.

C. A. GRIFFIN,
Apr9 Photographic Artist

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Jacob Noss, late of Brighton township, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY NOSS, Industry tp.,
Je4. Administrator

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Hugh Hall, late of Raccoon tp, Beaver co, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscribers properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN B. HALL,
ROB'T. STERLING,
june4— Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Wm. Seawright, late of Greene township, Beaver county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. HOOD.
May 28, 1862. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of Cool Yolton, late of Hanover township, Beaver county, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

A. R. MILLER,
my4. Administrator.

JOY, COE & CO.,

Advertising and Commission Agents,

AND DEALERS IN

PRINTING INKS OF ALL KINDS

Type, Printing Materials,

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mar26:1y.

Confessions & Experience of an Invalid

PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay &c., supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelopes, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

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DRIED PEACHES, Potatoes, and Corn Meal, at HENRY'S.

SCHOOL SATCHELS, only 10 cents, at HENRY'S.

RYE COFFEE, Ground Coffee, and Extract of Coffee, at HENRY'S.

TOBACCO—Anderson's Fine Cut, Natural Leaf, Grant's, Baltimore Plug, and Cut and Dry, at HENRY'S.

MAGIC TACK HAMMERS, Shoe Brushes Blacking, Ink, Castor and Sweet Oil, at HENRY'S.

CATSUP, Pepper Sauce, Porte Monnies, Pass Books, Note and Letter Paper, Envelopes &c., &c., at HENRY'S.

R AYER'S

Cathartic Pills,

(SUGAR COATED.)

ARE MADE TO

CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK.

Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and judge of their Virtues,

FOR THE CURE OF

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Biliousness, Dysentery, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Fever, Ague, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Worms, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Tetter, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Indigestion, Impurity of the Blood, and for the Prevention of Disease.

Dr. J. C. AYER, Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PEMBLE,
Clerk of Sharpe Station.

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 7 Feb., 1854.

Sir: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the *liver* is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable *remedy for* derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them.

Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Relax, and Worms.

POST OFFICE, HARLEM, Lyv. Co., MICH., Nov. 15, 1853.

Dr. AYER: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you. She had been sick and pining away for months. Went off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her by expelling large quantities of worms (dead) from her body. They afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors had it bad, and my wife cured him with two doses of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors' bills, and lost much time without being cured entirely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here.

GEO. J. GRIFFIN, *Postmaster.*

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

Dr. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, WYOMING Co. N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum.

From a Prominent Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

Dr. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother had been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until, by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

RENATE CHAMBERS, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec., 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured by your Pills of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SIDELL.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring an active purge, they are an excellent remedy.

For Costiveness or Constipation, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and effectual.

Fits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and even Deafness, and Partial Blindness, have been cured by the alterative action of these Pills.

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skillful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

We need not speak to the public of its virtues. Throughout every town, and almost every hamlet of the American States, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known. Nay, few are the families in any civilized country on this continent without some personal experience of its effects; and fewer yet the communities any where in which some one among them some living trophy of its victory over the subtle and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. While it is the most powerful antidote yet known to man for the formidable and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs, it is also the pleasantest and safest remedy that can be employed for infants and young persons. Parents should have it in store against the insidious enemy that steals upon them unprepared. We have abundant grounds to believe the *Cherry Pectoral* saves more lives by the consumptions it prevents than those it cures. Keep it by you, and cure your colds while they are curable, nor neglect them until no human skill can master the inexorable cankor that, fastened on the vitals, eats your life away. All know the dreadful fatality of lung disorders, and as they know too the virtues of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them it is still made, and best it can be. We spare no cost, no care, no toil to produce it the most perfect possible, and thus afford those who rely on it the best agent which our skill can furnish for their cure.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
AND SOLD BY

☞ For sale by D. Minis, jr., Beaver; S Cross, Rochester; Waggoner & Lowry, Freedom; J. Nichols, Baden; J. Sargent, New Brighton, John Black, Darlington, Duncan & Edgar, Fallston and by dealers every where. Feb 12, '62.

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THIS Institution, which was established in 1844, and is now consequently in the eighteenth year of its existence, numbers among its graduates, hundreds of the most successful Merchants and Business Men of our Country.

The object of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

The branches taught are, Book-keeping, as applicable to the various departments of trade; Penmanship, both plain and ornamental; Commercial Law, mathematics, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

The system of Instruction is peculiar; no classes or set lessons are made use of, but each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend at whatever hours are most convenient.

Catalogues are issued annually after the 15th of April, containing names of the students for the year, and full particulars of terms, &c., and may be obtained at any time by addressing the Principal.

In extensive accommodations, wide-spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time A DIPLOMA, which will *prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.*

☞ CRITTENDEN'S Series of Treatises on Book-Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

S. HODGES CRITTENDEN,
Attorney-at-Law
May 7. PRINCIPAL.

Notice.

The accounts and subscriptions to THE ARGUS for 1860 and 1861, which have not been settled up, as well as the accounts of M. Weyand, M. & J. Weyand, and Weyand and Henry, are in my hands for settlement. All who are indebted to either of these for subscription, advertisement or job work, will please call on me at the TREASURER'S OFFICE. Many of these accounts are of long standing and should be settled.

SAMUEL DAVHNPORT.

JOHN B. WILLIAMS,

BARBER & HAIR-DRESSER,

(Shop one door east of Proudley's Hotel,)

BRIDGEWATER, PENN'A.

SELLERS'

LIVER

PILLS.

(THE ORIGINAL, ONLY TRUE AND GENUINE)

For 25 Years a Staple Remedy for

LIVER COMPLAINT

AND ALL BILIOUS DISEASES.

The ordinary evidences of Disease of the Liver are Pain and tenderness in the region of the Liver, sometimes dull and aching, increased by pressure, pain and Uneasiness in Breathing, Pain in the right Shoulder, uneasiness when lying upon the left side, increased size of the Liver, Short and Dry Cough, disordered stomach, Nausea, Yellowish Tinge on the eyes and skin, Headache, yellowish fur on the tongue, Bitterish taste in the mouth, heavy, dull sensation in the Brain, Depression of Spirits, amounting almost to Insanity, slight Fever toward evening, Loss of Appetite, Melancholy, with moroseness and Hypochondria, Neuralgia, dullness, a general feeling of Uneasiness, Languor, drowsiness, the patient conscious of something wrong in himself, and disposed to see nothing right in things about him, yet wholly unable to explain the cause of his sensations—with many others easily detected by resemblances to some one or other of the above. The Liver Pill will almost certainly arrest the disease if taken upon the appearance of the above symptoms, which if allowed to take its course, becomes chronic in its nature and almost incurable, producing great and constantly increasing suffering.

The use of this medicine will neither create a new disease nor complicate an existing one, but, in most cases, will prepare the system for the more vigorous remedies of the physician, should it be necessary to call in his aid.

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS

ARE INVALUABLE.

Price 25 Cents.

SELLERS'

VERMIFUGE.

WORMS!

Every year Thousands of Children die from this horrible evil. This alarming mortality loudly calls for increased watchfulness, and for great *care in the selection of the remedy.* The sweeping opposition of many physicians to advertised worm medicines is, in a measure, justified by the injurious qualities of some of the vermifuges, and the positive inefficiency of most of the so-called "Worm Confections," "Worm Candies," "Worm Teas," &c. *Even if some of the latter are as harmless as they are ineffacient,* still DELAY IS OFTEN MAY EVERY LIFE. No thoughtful, sensible mother will thus trifle with the life of her child.

LET PHYSICIANS SPEAK.

SELLERS' VERMIFUGE THE BEST IN USE.

HERE IS THE PROOF.

Petting Station, Ky. Dec. 11, 1856.

Mr. R. E. SELLERS—Sir: I have used your Vermifuge more or less than any I ever used. I will state a case where I gave one vial. My little child was *running and wasting to a mere skeleton.* In its hollow side I gave the Vermifuge, the entire quantity of *one spoonful of six hundred worms were passed.* The child, that was given up for lost, is now as well as any in the neighborhood.

AMBROSE ARNETT, M. D.

Gallipolis, Ohio, April 7, 1856.

All that is required to give it reputation in any family, is a trial.

R. H. WILSON, M. D.

Falls Church, Va., Oct. 14, 1857.

Mr. R. E. SELLERS—Having used Worm Vermifuge of yours for the last four or five years, I think it decidedly the best preparation of the kind. I have heretofore used the preparation of the several other manufacturers. Yours, respectfully,

D. COUCH, M. D.

We might enumerate hundreds of other cases were it necessary, but Sellers' Vermifuge has stood the searching test of the medical faculty and public for *more than a quarter* of a century, which, of itself, is conclusive of its *entire safety, as well as the certainty* of its effects.

Notice.—Extraordinary inducements are offered to dealers to recommend and sell other Vermifuges. Do not let unprincipled men palm off any of these on you. The *best at any price is the cheapest,* therefore ask for Sellers' Vermifuge, and *take no other.*

Price 25 Cents.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

R. E. SELLERS & CO.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SELLERS'

COUGH

SYRUP.

From A. Cushing, Druggist, S. Bend, Ind.

D. S. OWEN, Esq.—*Dear Sir*—In reply to your favor of the 14th instant, I would say that the sale of Sellers' Medicines has far exceeded my expectations; and in no case have they failed to produce the desired effect. The Cough Syrup is a cure for *coughs, colds, &c.* and the cheapness of the article places it within the reach of *all,* which, together with its efficacious qualities, renders it a universal favorite. Not a day passes without numerous calls for "*the* one thing needful," at this season of the year, viz. Sellers' Cough Syrup.

A. G. CUSHING.

Price 25 Cents.

Sellers'

VERMIFUGE.

From the Rev. S. Wakefield, former Pastor of the Liberty Street M. E. Church.

Mr. R. E. SELLERS—It is from a sense of duty, as well as with great pleasure, that I bear testimony to the virtues of your justly celebrated Vermifuge. I procured a single bottle, and gave it to three of my children, who had been ill for several weeks. The eldest was seven years old, the next four, and the youngest eighteen months. The first passed fifty-six worms, the second forty-seven, and the third a considerable number, not distinctly recollected. Since then they have been doing well, and are now in good health. S. WAKEFIELD.

Price 25 Cents.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

R. E. SELLERS & CO.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Bugle Calls! The War has Begun! A War of Extermination against Bad Teeth, Bad Breath, Diseased Gums Toothache, Earache, and Neuralgia.

OUR ARTILLERY IS

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

DENTAL TREASURY,

A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR

PRESERVING THE TEETH

Purifying the Breath and Mouth

AND

Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

CONTENTS.

Dr. Hurd's Celebraied MOUTH WASH, one bottle.

Dr. Hurd's Unequalled TOOTH POWDER, one box.

Dr. Hurd's Magic TOOTHACHE DROPS one bottle.

Dr. Hurd's UNRIVALED NEURALGIA PLASTER.

Dr. Hurd's MANUAL on the Best Means of Preserving the Teeth, including Directions for the Proper Treatment of Children's Teeth.

FLOSS SILK for Cleaning between the Teeth.

TOOTH PICKS, etc., etc.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, 77 Fourth St., Brooklyn, (E. D.)

Price, ONE DOLLAR; or SIX $5.

☞ The *Dental Treasury* makes a package eight inches by five, and is sent by express.

☞ *Full directions for use is on each article.*

The following articles we can send separately, by mail, viz:

The *Treatise on Preserving the Teeth* sent, postpaid, on receipt of TWELVE CENTS, or four stamps.

The *Neuralgia Plaster,* for Neuralgia in the Face, Nervous Headache, and Earache, sent, post paid, on receipt of *Eighteen Cents,* or six stamps.

The *Neuralgia and Rheumatic Plaster* (large size), for Pains in the Chest, Shoulders, Back, or any part of the body, sent post paid, on receipt of *Thirty-seven cents.*

Address,

WM. B. HURD, CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

Dr. Hurd's MOUTH WASH, TOOTH POWDER and *TOOTHACHE DROPS* cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical Stores. If they cannot, send to us for the DENTAL TREASURY, Price, ONE DOLLAR, which contains them.

NOW,

ARE DR. HURD'S PREPARATIONS GOOD?

The best evidences that they are is, that their firmest friends and best patrons are those who *have* used them longest. *Dr. Wm. B. Hurd* is an eminent Dentist of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and these preparations have been used in his private practice for years, and no leading citizen of Brooklyn or Williamsburg questions their excellence, while eminent Dentists of New York recommend them as the best known to the profession. Without the aid of advertising, dealers have sold them by the gross.

The Editor of the *Brooklyn Daily Times* says: "We are happy to know that our friend, Dr Hurd, is succeeding beyond all expectations with his MOUTH WASH and TOOTH POWDER. The great secret of his success rests with the fact *that his articles are precisely what they are represented to be, as we can testify from their long use.*"

The well known P. T. Barnum writes: "I found your TOOTH POWDER so good that my family have used it all up. *We find it the best powder for the teeth we have ever used.* I shall feel obliged if you will send me another supply at the Museum at your convenience, with bill."

But their cost is so small that every one may test the matter for himself.

☞ Beware of the ordinary Tooth Powders. Dr. Hurd's Tooth Powder contains no acids, nor alkali, nor charcoal, and polishes without wearing the enamel. Use no other.

WHAT WILL DR. HURD'S REMEDIES EFFECT?

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will give young ladies that finest charm in woman—a sweet breath and pearly teeth. Try them, ladies.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will cleanse the mouth from all foul exhalations, and if used in the morning, will make the breakfast taste sweeter and the day begin more pleasantly. Hundreds of persons can testify to this. Try them, gentlemen.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder are the best preparations in the world for curing *bad breath* and giving firmness, and health to the gums. Hundreds of cases of *Diseased Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, Canker,* etc., have been cured by Dr. Hurd's astringent wash.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder give an additional charm to courtship, and make husbands more agreeable to their wives, and wives to their husbands. They should be used by every person having

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

which are liable to impart a bad taste to the mouth.

Dr. Hurd's Toothache Drops cure Toothache arising from exposed nerves, and are the best friends that parents can have in the house, to save their children from torture and themselves from loss of sleep and sympathetic suffering.

Farmers and mechanics! you cannot well afford to neglect your teeth. For attaining such, you can now get preservatives, than which Rothschild or Astor can get nothing better. Remember that *Dyspepsia and Consumption of the Lungs* often originate in neglect of Teeth. Send for the *Treatise on Teeth,* and read. Dr. Fitch's observations on this subject. If too late to arrest decay in your own teeth, save your children's teeth.

NEURALGIA PLASTERS.—Dr. Hurd's Neuralgia Non-Adhesive Plasters are the most pleasant and successful remedies ever prescribed for this painful disease. The patient applies one, soon becomes drowsy, falls asleep, and awakes free from pain, and no blister or other unpleasant or injurious consequences ensue. For *Earache* and *Nervous Headache,* apply according to directions, and relief will surely follow. N